The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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The Constitution for the North German Confederation.

It is Accepted by the Prussian Diet.

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THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Prussia Assumes a Menacing Tone.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

The demands of the Prussian Cabinet in regard to Luxemburg, are assuming a menacing tone.

PRUSSIA.

Acceptance of the New Constitution—Health of Gov. Wright.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 9.

The Prussian Diet yesterday accepted the new Constitution for the North German Confederacy.

Gov. WRIGHT, the American Minister, is better, and will go to Carlsbad for the restoration of his health.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Proposes to Visit Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, May 9.

The Emperor ALEXANDER will visit Paris in June next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—Noon.

Consols opened at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent., and are quoted at 91½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the opening quotations:

United States Five-twenties.....71½
Illinois Central shares.....75¼
Erie Railway shares.....41½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens easier at a decline of ⅛d. on Middling Uplands. It is estimated that the sales of the day will amount to 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans.....11⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d.; sales at 43s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d.; White California, 14s. 6d. ₱ cental. Barley, 4s. 9d. ₱ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. Peas, 44s.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, Cumberland Cut Middles, 39s. ₱ cwt. Lard, 52s. 6d. for American. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. ₱ bbl. Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; Standard White, 1s. 2½d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Pot Ashes, 34s. Resin—Common, 6s.9d.; Fine, 13s. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9—Noon.

SUGAR, 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. IRON—Scotch Pigs, 53s. ₱ ton. OILS unchanged.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 4.

Nothing of importance has transpired here since the sailing of the last steamer.

The case of the *Ocean Home* is still unsettled. The Spanish authorities continue to detain the vessel at an expense of $50 per diem, and this is the seventeenth day of detention. They also claim a fine of $17,500. Our Consul-General, Mr. SAVAGE, has energetically protested against this and endeavored to have the matter settled, but the Captain-General continues ill during business hours, but is seen out daily riding.

There is considerable excitement over another murder that has just been discovered. A body was found in a box about to be shipped to Cardenas. The murderer, JOSE LAGOS, had obtained passports and sailed for Spain. A telegram will be sent over the Cable to have him arrested on his arrival there.

There is a meeting called of the importers to discuss the impending tariff, and also the financial condition of the grocers. Many heavy failures have taken place lately and more are daily expected.

Meeting of Colored People in James County, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 8.

The colored people of James City County recently held a public meeting at Chickahominy Church, which was addressed by several prominent speakers. Advice was given the colored people to harmonize and cooperate with all men, black or white, Union or Conservative, who were pursuing the most effectual and direct means of restoring Virginia to repose, to the rule of law and to prosperity, and that on the ensuing election for members of the Convention they should vote for men who will frame such a Constitution as will be at once accepted by Congress.

Mr. C. W. BULTZ, of Norfolk, a member of the Union Republican Party also addressed the people in a conservative speech, and endeavored to dissabuse their minds concerning confiscation.

The Dominion of Canada—The Queen's Proclamation.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, May 9.

It is understood that the Queen's Proclamation creating the Dominion of Canada, and appointing the members of the Senate, will shortly be issued. The act will take effect in the first week of July, when Lord MONCK will be sworn in as First Viceroy or Governor-General. Then will follow the appointment of Privy Councilors, four Lieutenant-Governors, and the general organization of the Confederate and local Governments. The elections will probably not take place before August or September.

Rising of the Susquehanna River.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 9—10 P. M.

The river is rising slowly, and is now 16 feet above low water mark, and 9 feet below the point it reached in the great flood of 1865.

LATER.

The Susquehanna River is still rising, and the water will apparently reach the height attained in 1865. Rafts of lumber and logs have been floating by all day. It is feared that the engines at the water works cannot run later than midnight.

The rain stopped during the night. Travelers from the West report snow a foot deep on the Alleghanies.

A Colored Man Killed at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 9.

FRANCIS DENN, colored, fell from an engine on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The train passed over him, severing his head from his body and crushing his skull to atoms.

Religious Anniversaries in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 9.

The Anniversary Convention of the Presbyterian Church South, commenced its session in this city yesterday. There was a strong delegation from every Southern State. Among the more distinguished men present are Drs. SAMSON, D. C. FULLER and WILLIAMS, of Baltimore; BURROWS and WOOD, of Richmond; BURNS, of Maryland, and WILLIAMS, SHELTON and ROY, of Tennessee; in fact the principle men of mark belonging to the denomination South.

The Southern Baptist Sabbath-school Union met in the morning, its former President in the chair.

The session was opened by prayer by Dr. J. L. BURROWS, of Richmond.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Committee on Financial Condition of the Union—P. S. Jones, Mr. Coperton and J. Bateman.

Committee on Cooperation with the Sunday-school Board Connected with the Southern Baptist Convention—C. Connor, of Georgia; Mr. Ford, of Tennessee; Mr. Webb, of Missouri; Mr. Sears, of Kentucky, and Mr. Crowford, of Kentucky.

Committee on the Order of Business during the Present Meeting—A. B. Miller, Dr. Burns and G. C. Lammer.

Committee on Nominations—J. R. Graves, of Tennessee; Mr. Lea, of Arkansas; Mr. Williams, of Missouri; Mr. Sellers, of Missouri; Mr. Williams of Maryland; Mr. Massy, of Kentucky; Mr. Crane, of Texas, Mr. Cerlson, of Alabama; Mr. Connor, of Georgia, Mr. Burrows, of Virginia; Mr. Broadus, of South Carolina; and Mr. Mays, of North Carolina.

Committee on Order of Business—A. B. Miller, D. E. Burns and G. W. Young.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer was made by Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore.

The President, L. C. TEASDALE, made a chaste and stirring address of some thirty minutes. He alluded to the six years' suspension of the Union occasioned by the late desolating war; of the sad changes that had been produced, and sad consequences that had followed. Many officers, life members, and directors had fallen, some by disease, and many upon the high places of the field.

The Doctor was followed with forcible speeches from Drs. CROWFORD, of Kentucky, and SAMSON, of the District of Columbia.

The Financial Committee reported the condition of the Union, and the meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

The session this morning was opened with religious services by D. E. BURNS.

On motion, it was resolved that besides the Life Directors and Life Members present, all who, that at any previous time, contributed to the funds of the Society, be entitled to a vote in the deliberations of this meeting.

J. R. GRAVES, of Tennessee, explained briefly the object desired to be accomplished by the present meeting. It was not to raise funds. The Union possessed the plans of fifty-two books, and its operations could continue for years doing its present limited work. It was now actively at work producing Sabbath School books, and the demand for them comes up from the ends of the Confederacy. [Laughter.] Excuse me—the Territories of this Union, because, unlike those of any others called Baptist, they were strictly and strongly demonstrative in their character, faithful to the testament of Jesus Christ.

The specific object now to be attained is to elect the officers for the present year of a new Board for the efficient conduct of the business.

A Sabbath-school Board had been recently organized by the Biennial Convention, and a Committee had been appointed to meet a Committee, should one be appointed by the Convention, to devise some plan of union or coöperation.

It was desirable that some place for a meeting be adopted.

The two Boards, having the same work to do, should not be antagonistic and should work harmoniously.

After the appointment of other Committees the Union adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Southern Baptist Convention convened to-day. Rev. P. H. NEILL, of Georgia, was chosen President. Little was done save organizing. Two hundred delegates were present from thirteen States, including District of Columbia.

The Foreign Mission Board reported the expenditures amounting to $22,000 during the past year. They have six missions in China and Africa. The Domestic Board, located in Marion, Ala., has collected and disbursed $44,000; it employs 124 home missionaries, and ten Indian missions among the Chicopee and Cherokee tribes.

Firemen's Visit to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 9.

The Wilmington, Del., fire company has been hospitably received by our firemen. They leave for home to-night.

The French Canadian Delegation Visit Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Chicago Tribune.

On Wednesday at 12 o'clock fourteen of the delegates to the Franco-American Convention were presented to MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Dr. J. N. CADIEUX, of Detroit, in the name of the delegation, read the following address:

To Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.:

MADAM: The delegates from Canada and the West to the Convention of Franco-Americans, held at Detroit on the 25th of April, 1867, while visiting their compatriots of Chicago thought proper—nay, believed it to be their duty—to pay to you their respects.

The American national calamity of 1865 was deeply felt by the French Canadian patriots. Our compatriots have fought and bled on many a battle-field for American principles sustained by Mr. LINCOLN. We have mourned with the Americans in their defeat, we have rejoiced in their victories; consequently the terrible sorrow of the 14th of April has wrung the heart of every French and Canadian patriot. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was universally loved, but the French Canadians particularly cherished him because they saw in him the saviour of a country from which they expect their salvation—in which is their only hope. Many of us never saw Mr. LINCOLN, but we know him since we have seen his soul. You, Madam, mourn your noble husband; we mourn the liberator!

Let us bow before the decree of Providence. An All-wise and Almighty God has recalled to him ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the *great Martyr of Liberty!*

Dr. J. N. CADIEUX,	F. PASDELOUP,
P. BLANCHET,	CHAS. LONGTIN,
L. H. FRECHETTE,	G. BERULIEU,
E. W. LACROIX,	A. PAYA,
Dr. PARENT,	BEAUPRE DUPONT,
A. BENGLEY,	CHAS. D'ASSEN,
O. DECELLE,	DAVID FLOUDE,
A. GAGNIER,	J. B. R. GRAVIER.

After the delivery of this address, which deeply affected Mrs. LINCOLN and all present, each delegate was presented to MRS. LINCOLN, who acknowledged the kind feeling manifested. The French Canadian poet then asked of Mrs. LINCOLN, as a favor, permission to dedicate to her a poem on the Abolition of Slavery. This was gracefully permitted. The delegation then proceeded to the residence of Rev. J. COLE, the pastor of the French Church. This gentleman received the delegates very cordially, as did also Rev. Mr. PARADIS, of St. George, Ill.

GEN. SEDGWICK AND OPERATIONS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK passed through this city a few days ago going North to receive his final discharge from the Federal army. It is said that on his passage he stated that he had other orders not yet made public in reference to his invasion of Mexico, and that they would go far to show that he had official warrant for all he did. He has also the copy of a letter addressed to the General Government by President JUAREZ, thanking him for the invasion. These documents of Gen. SEDGWICK, it is said, will be published as soon as he is perfectly and entirely relieved from army obligations. It is contended that the language of his orders were explicit, direct, and repeated "do not permit" certain things to be done. He could not obey this order without the invasion, which it was afterward found convenient to ignore.—*Flake's Galveston Bulletin, May 1.*

MR. THADDEUS SANFORD, a native of Connecticut, but a resident of Mobile since 1822, died in that city April 30, in the 77th year of his age. He became editor and proprietor of the Mobile *Register* in 1828, and continued to conduct that journal for twenty-six years, with the exception of the four years from 1837 to 1841, during which it was in the hands of one of the present editors and proprietors of the united *Advertiser and Register*. In 1833 he was elected President of the Bank of Mobile. He was appointed Collector of Mobile by President PIERCE, and held the office through Mr. BUCHANAN'S term as well. On the organization of the Confederate Government he was continued in the same position, to the duties of which were afterwards added those of "Depositary" for the Treasury. These he continued to discharge until the close of the war.

During the quarter ending April 30 the Buffalo Police arrested 1,923 persons, 438 of them being women.

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Real Meaning of the Recent Movements.

The Question of Admission to Bail Unworthy Consideration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS, as sent by the stupid Associated Press agent at Richmond, bears the construction that it was issued by Chief-Justice CHASE, which is not the case. All writs of the Circuit Courts of the United States run in the name of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Circuit, and the District Judge, in the absence of such Judge, is clothed with his powers. It thus happens that the writ bears the name of Chief-Justice CHASE, when, as a matter of fact, it was issued by Judge UNDERWOOD, acting as Circuit Judge in the absence of the Chief-Justice. Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, the latter has thus far taken no part, judicially, in this matter. The writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday afternoon delivered to JOHN UNDERWOOD, the United States Marshal for the District of Virginia, who will on Friday proceed to Fortress Monroe, and on the afternoon of that day serve it upon Gen. BURTON, commanding the fort. With the act of such service the functions of all civil officers cease until the body has been produced in the Court-room. Gen. BURTON having been instructed to obey the writ, the bringing of the prisoner to Richmond, and his custody during the hearing of the matter, are entirely within the province of the military authorities.

Gen. BURTON will, of course, act under the orders of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and the latter has not, in any way, intimated when or how the prisoner will be brought to Richmond; but as he has no suitable place for the detention of his charge, it is probable that DAVIS will be detained at the fort until the last moment, and hence he will not arrive in Richmond until during the night of Sunday. Where DAVIS will be detained while there awaiting action upon the writ, is not divulged, but it is well known that the United States has not in that city anything in the shape of a prison except the famous Libby. There are in the Custom-house, however, various rooms unoccupied that might be temporarily used for the purpose.

The body of the prisoner being produced in Court, the first obvious step is the return of Gen. BURTON to the process of the Court, which, of course, cannot be anything else than that he holds the prisoner by order of the President of the United States as a military prisoner, and the question then will be is that a legal cause for detention. If the Government so chooses, it can even then, through its law officers, insist upon the sufficiency of the return, and the remanding of the prisoner to the custody of Gen. BURTON; but the event will more likely be that this defence will not be made. The Court will hold the detention illegal, and order the discharge of the prisoner, who will at once be arrested by the United States Marshal upon the Norfolk indictment for treason, or let go free. If arrested and not tried at once, JEFFERSON DAVIS merely exchanges the comfortable quarters of Fortress Monroe for the hardships of Libby or the Virginia Penitentiary, for the question of admission to bail is hardly worthy of consideration.

SECOND DISPATCH.

I have received information from the most authoritative source, that modifies the former dispatches to some extent. While JEFF. DAVIS, as a matter of law, will remain in the custody of Gen. BURTON until after the judgment of the Court is rendered upon the sufficiency of the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be proposed, and the military will consent, that the United States Marshal shall be responsible for the prisoner. This being so, Marshal UNDERWOOD will leave Fortress Monroe Saturday morning with Mr. DAVIS, upon the regular river steamer, which arrives at Richmond early in the afternoon. The Marshal and his prisoner will proceed at once to the Spotteswood Hotel, where Mr. DAVIS will be provided with quarters until after the hearing of the return upon the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is stated, and has been telegraphed North, that the Government is preparing quarters for the prisoner in Libby Prison, which is not true, as the arrangement to keep him at the Spotteswood has been definitely settled.

To-day Judge UNDERWOOD announced in Court that owing to the limited space of the Court-room on Monday, tickets of admission would be issued to the Bar, the members of the Press, and such others as the capacity of the room will allow, and only those holding these tickets would be admitted. While Mr. DAVIS is at the Spotteswood he will be practically a prisoner, and will be permitted intercourse with all whom he may desire to see, but no such thing as a public levée will be allowed. DAVIS will not himself desire anything of the kind, but the exuberance of this people might attempt to force it upon him.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE NOT TO GO TO RICHMOND.

The absurd stories relating to the presence of Chief-Justice CHASE at Richmond continue to be circulated. The latest report current in the latter city is that he will be there on Saturday, to keep UNDERWOOD in countenance, but not to take part directly in the proceedings. It should be known, once for all, that Chief-Justice CHASE has hardly been apprised even of the proceedings now in progress, that Judge UNDERWOOD has not asked him to preside, that he did not even know of the issue of the writ of *habeas corpus* until sometime afterward, that the Supreme Court will not adjourn until the 20th inst., and that there is no reason for believing that the Chief-Justice has changed his well-settled opinion of the impropriety of his holding Court in the State of Virginia so long as it is under military rule.

DISLOYAL CLAIMS IN COURT.

Ex-Senator COWAN appeared in the Court of Claims to-day defending the Government in some cotton cases, in which claims were brought against the Treasury for the recovery of large amounts of money. This is his first argument in a series of similar cases, for which he has been retained by Secretary MCCULLOCH. His chief point of defence was the disloyalty of the claimants, and he very forcibly advanced a standard of loyalty which would not have been out of place in a Sumner Radical speech.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee did not examine any witnesses to-day, but occupied their time in discussing the evidence already elicited, and arranging for further investigation. The younger TRENHOLM is expected here to-morrow, and will probably be examined on Saturday. All of the Provisional Governors of the Southern States appointed by the President, and their successors, elected by the people, who held office during the pendency of the Constitutional Amendment and the issue of pardons, have been or will be subpœnaed. ALEX. H. STEPHENS will also be summoned, besides other prominent Southern politicians who are known to have been in communication with President JOHNSON during the reorganization of the Southern States after the war.

THE REGISTRY IN WASHINGTON.

The attempt to secure a *mandamus* to compel the Registrars of Election in this city to reopen the lists has been suspended until a conference of the Judges of the District Court and the Registrars can be had. The Court appointed the Registrars, and it is believed it has the power to define their duties. The political feeling is quite intense.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The reported death of Hon. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, is untrue. He is in this city in daily attendance on the session of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member. He has just recovered from a long and severe illness, which has detained him here since the adjournment of Congress.

The suicide of Hon. ELIJAH HISE, of Kentucky, successor in Congress to the late HENRY GRIDER, confirms the fears of those who closely observed him during the late session, and who came to the conclusion that he was insane. One of his peculiarities was an uncontrollable desire to speak at great length, in the most melancholy strain, on every political question that came up in the House. He firmly believed that this country was on its way to perdition.

Speaker COLFAX is in the city. His family are still detained here by the illness of his stepfather, Mr. MATTHEWS.

Gen. BANKS and Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, are also here.

Senator DOOLITTLE soon sails for Europe, and will visit Russia. It is currently reported that his mission relates to our new purchase from that nation.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Several applications have been made to the Pension Office for instructions and forms under an alleged "act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 with Great Britain," said to have been approved Dec. 6, 1866. The Commissioner of Pensions desires that general publicity should be given to his statement that no act of the date or tenor specified has been passed by Congress. There is no law granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 excepting to such as were disabled in the service, as provided for more than fifty years since.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES.

It has been the practice with certain banks to take instruments in the form of a receipt instead of promissory notes. A B applies for a loan of $10,000, which he procures upon lodging United States bonds, &c., as collateral security. Instead of giving the bank his promissory note he gives an instrument in substance as follows:

Received of——Bank ten thousand dollars advance on $10,000 United States bonds.

To this he affixes a two cent stamp only. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that such an instrument is evidence of an amount of money to be paid, and as such, is liable to stamp tax at the same rate as a promissory note, and the Comptroller of Currency has directed all bank examiners not to recognize such instruments, with a two cent stamp only as affixed as valid and legal.

PAYMENT OF REGISTERED SECURITIES.

After the first of July payments of registered securities of the Government will be made at the following places: New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The last three cities have been recently selected. Parties who desire to have their interest paid at the above places are required to give notice at the Department.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Nine dollars and fifty cents was received at the Treasury Department to-day for application to the conscience fund. It was a return of income tax unpaid last year.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that 38,278 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of April last at the following local offices: East Saginaw, Mich., 20,650 acres; Taylor's Falls, Minn., 5,912 acres; La Crosse, Wis., 5,358 acres; Little Rock, Ark., 4,660 acres; Tallahassee, Fla., 1,697 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation.

THE THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

The Superintendent of the printing division at the Treasury Department has prepared the plates for the bonds under the new three per cent. loan, which will be issued in August next. These bonds will be issued in sums of $5,000 and $10,000 only. The plates for the $5,000 bonds have a red border with the vignette of Gen. FESSENDEN, while those of the $10,000 have a green border and the vignette of Secretary MCCULLOCH. About $80,000,000 worth of the $10,000 bonds have been printed and delivered to the Secretary.

THE FORT BUFORD MASSACRE.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received at the Headquarters of the Army, announcing the safety of Fort Buford:

ST. LOUIS, May 8, 1867.

To Gen. U. S. Grant:

Gen. AUGUR reports the arrival at Omaha of a citizen who left Fort Buford April 16. Col. RANKIN and garrison are all well. The report of the massacre originated in Chicago.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-General.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Capt. CHARLES NEWBALD, Nineteenth Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment further extended thirty days. Maj. J. ELLIOTT, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to his regiment. Second Lieut. J. T. MORRISON, Tenth Cavalry, granted 30 days, and Second Lieut. C. S. MEDAIRY, Third Artillery, 20 days' delay in reporting. Capt. W. F. LYNCH, Forty-second Infantry, granted three months' leave of absence. First Lieut. OLIVER WETMORE, Ninth Infantry, granted twenty days' extension of leave. Brevet Lieut.-Col. WESLEY OWEN, Fifth Cavalry, ordered to report to Gen. HALLECK. Capt. C. H. GRAVES, Thirty-fourth Infantry, ordered to his regiment.

SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court has ordered that no copies of the orders, rules and forms in bankruptcy, or any of them to be established by the Court, shall be published until the order of the Court.

The gold case of Thompson *vs.* Riggs & Co., No. 196, was argued No. 181. Townsend *vs.* Pomeloon; action of ejectment; submitted. Nos. 182 and 212. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company *vs.* Soutter, Swinyor & Co., and The Same *vs.* The Same; argument commenced; case will probably consume the day to-morrow. No. 184 follows in course.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims has now before it a large number of claims for captured cotton, involving vast sums of money. Ex-Senator COWAN is specially employed to defend the interests of the Government. According to the law, redress can be had only through this Court, and the suits are confined to such persons as can make due proof of loyalty. Hence questions are incidentally discussed as to the status of the claimants during the late rebellion.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chief-Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York.

Chief-Engineer THOMAS J. JONES, detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and granted one year's leave of absence.

Chief-Engineer JOSEPH W. KING from New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

Mate W. H. HOWLAND, detached from the *Chourca* and granted leave of absence.

Acting Ensign E. G. BLANCHARD has been honorably discharged.

Surgeon ROBERT T. MACCOUN and ROBERT WOODWORTH, ordered to duty as members of the Medical Board at Annapolis, of which Surgeon HARLAN is President.

Surgeon JOSEPH WILSON ordered to duty as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Surgeon EDWIN R. DENBY has been detached as Recorder of the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as a member of the board, and Surgeon HENRY L. NELSON has been ordered as Recorder in place of Mr. DENBY.

Surgeon DAVID HARLAN has been ordered to duty as President of the Naval Medical Examining Board at the Naval Academy to examine midshipmen for promotion.

Capt. JOHN C. HOWELL, Chief-Engineer WILLIAM ROBERTS, and Surgeon WILLIAM PINKNEY have been ordered to duty as members of the Board of Visitors to witness the annual examination at the Naval Academy on the 20th instant.

Mates J. H. WING, HENRY A. ROGERS, G. L. MCGOWN and PETER HOMONY have been ordered to the *Oneida*. Acting Third Assistant Engineers HOWLEY, BROWN, and CHARLES ENGORER, placed of waiting orders.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Assistant Srcretary CHANDLER has, after several weeks absence, for the benefit of his health, returned to Washington and resumed the duties of his office.

Chief Clerk WEST is again at his desk, after a severe attack of sickness.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were nearly half a million of dollars.

Commissioner of Agriculture NEWTON publicly invites proposals for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a brick building for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

The President has recognized JOSE MARIA MUNOZ as Consul of Bolivia in New-York.

THE SOUTH.

Registration in North and South Carolina—An Order by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 9.

Gen. SICKLES has just issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.—*First*—On the third Monday of July next, in obedience to the requirements to the act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, the Commanding-General will proceed, and cause to be made, a registration of the male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and upward, residents of North and South Carolina, not disfranchised in the rebellion, or for felony at common law.

Second—One or more Boards of Registration, consisting of three discreet and qualified persons, to be appointed by the Commanding-General, will be organized in each county or city, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election to be held thereafter for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution, and make returns to him of the voters, list of voters, and the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at such election.

Third—The counties in North Carolina and the geographical districts in South Carolina will, for the purposes of registration, be divided into convenient registration precincts. In each registration precinct a Board of Registers will, if practicable, be organized. Several places will be designated in each registration precinct where the Board will meet, and citizens eligible to registration may go and be registered. The Board of Registration will remain in session for two days, from sunrise to sunset, at each place of meeting. On the adjournment of the Board, a copy of the list of the persons registered will be deposited in a suitable place within the precinct seven days for public information, and thereafter the Board will again visit every precinct and revise the list of voters, hear objections from citizens as to any adjudication made, and register any person who may have been unable, by reason of illness or other good and sufficient cause, to attend the first session of the Board.

Fourth—All persons appointed to make the said registration of voters, and to conduct said election, will be required, before entering upon their duties, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled, and Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office, and if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending, and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalities and liabilities which are by law provided for the punishment of the crime of willful and corrupt perjury. The form of the oath is herewith published, as follows:

I, A B, do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never voluntarily born arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatsoever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government authority, power or constitution within the United States, or inimical thereto. I do further swear or affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Fifth—Members of the Board of Registration will be allowed as compensation $4 a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile traveled on duty. Officers of the army detailed for such duty, will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for attendance on Courts-martial.

Sixth—Any citizen desiring to serve as a member of a Board of Registration may forward his application to these headquarters, addressed to Capt. ALEXANDER MOORE, A. S. C. No application will be considered unless accompanied by a written recommendation, signed by either the Provisional Governor of the State, a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, a Collector or other principal officer of Customs or of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, or the commanding officer of the military post within which the applicant resides, certifying the applicant to be a fit and proper person to receive the appointment.

Seventh—It is essential that every Board of Registration should be composed of persons of recognized consideration, and with fairly representing the population, and in whose impartiality and capacity the body of voters in the vicinity may have just reliance.

Eighth—The boundaries of precincts for registration, the several places within each precinct where the Board of Registration will meet, the day or days on which the Board will meet in each precinct, and also the regulation as may be necessary for the government of registers and of the Inspectors of Election in the discharge of their duties, and to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the registration, will be duly published for general information.

Ninth—Post commanders will report without delay upon the most expedient division of the territory within their command into registration precincts, having reference, when practicable, to existing laws and customs establishing the usual voting places, and keeping in view the importance of affording ample facilities for registration, with the least interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
(Signed) J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eight Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Registration in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
May 1, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 14.—The attention of all persons is invited to the fact that full and perfect liberty must be afforded to the newly-enfranchised class of citizens and laborers to present themselves before Boards of Registration when the same shall have been appointed, and registration of voters is commenced.

No advantage must be taken of the wording of the law or contract, or any State laws, to refuse either the colored or white voter the time necessary to secure registration. Neither shall any voter be intimidated, prevented or persuaded from exercising his right of suffrage agreeably with the laws of the United States.

Any such interference will constitute a misdemeanor, and the offender shall be subject to arrest and trial before a Military Commission.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN.
A. H. TAYLOR, A. A. A. G.

Registration in Arkansas—The Late Treasurer.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, May 1.

Following the publication of the order dissolving the Provisional Legislature, we give to-day the districts created by Gen. ORD for the purposes of registration. We have not seen the correspondence respecting the Boards of Registration, but we learn from good authority that the Board in each district is to consist of six persons to be nominated by the Governor, the General recommending that four members of each Board shall have served in the Federal army; the remaining two to be loyal citizens, of course. We are informed that the Governor's nominations have already been forwarded for the General's revision.

Relative to the supercedure of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, it is proper to state that we hear of no reasons strictly personal to our late Treasurer for his removal, Mr. CUNNINGHAM was identified with, and sympathized with the acts of the late Legislature. That body passed some acts of disbursements which are regarded as infringing upon the rights of the Union men of Arkansas, as well as being grossly inconsistent with the State's present relations to the Federal Union. The Legislature had very confused notions respecting the events of the last two years.

One-half of the New-Orleans Police Force to be Composed of Ex-Union Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., May 2, 1867.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 33.—1. On the 12th of February, 1866, the Legislature of the State of Louisiana passed the following act, by which the residence qualification for policemen in this city was increased from two to five years, to take effect after the election then pending for a new Mayor:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the next election of Mayor for the City of New-Orleans, the Police of said city shall be organized by an ordinance, determining the number of officers and men of which it shall be composed, and the places and functions to be assigned to said officers and men, respectively, as well as the salary to be allowed them, and the uniform they shall wear; *Provided*, That the salary of each policeman shall be $80 per month.

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That officers and men shall be selected from men who can read and write the English language, and who shall give evidence that they are citizens of the United States of America, and that they have resided in the City of New-Orleans upwards of five consecutive years.

* * * * * * *

The object of this act was to exclude ex-Union soldiers from the Police force of this city. It was faithfully carried out by the newly-elected Mayor, JOHN T. MONROE, and every ex-Union soldier discharged to make room for those of rebellious antecedents.

To annul this unjust proscription, so much of the above act as requires a residence of five years is hereby suspended, and a residence qualification of two years adopted.

The Mayor of this city, EDWARD HEATH, is hereby directed to adjust the present Police force so that at least one-half of said force shall be composed of ex-Union soldiers, and all acts and ordinances, State or municipal, in the way of this adjustment, will be disregarded.

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By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
G. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Levee Board.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 3, 1867.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 34.—* * * 3. To relieve the State of Louisiana from the incubus of the quarrel which now exists between His Excellency the Governor and the State Legislature as to which political party shall have the disbursement of the four million dollars ($4,000,000) of "levee bonds," authorized by the last Legislature, and in order to have the money distributed for the best interests of the overflowed district of the State, all existing or pretended Boards of Levee Commissioners are hereby abolished, and the following Board appointed. It will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, Parish of Plaquemines.
J. H. OGLESBY, Parish of Orleans.
J. BURNSIDE, Parish of Ascension.
W. D. SMITH, Parish of Jefferson.
W. L. MCMILLEN, Parish of Carroll.

The existing laws respecting the duties, compensation, &c., of Levee Commissioners will remain in force.

The Board will meet in the City of New-Orleans on the 10th inst. to organize and to receive from the old Board all the books, records, property, &c., pertaining to their offices and duties.

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By command of Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued an order extending the time for registration to the 31st inst.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, May 9.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at 11 o'clock. After prayer and the reading of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. WICKS, from the Committee appointed to prepare a form of oath to be taken by the Convention, made a report, which was adopted.

The report recites the Oath of the Assembly, which called the Convention, and prescribes it as the oath of the Convention. It substantially declares allegiance to the State of Maryland, and supports the Constitution and laws thereof; giving true faith and allegiance to the United States and Constitution and of the Government thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of the State, or of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It further affirms that the taker of the oath will, to the best of his ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up, nor the Government to be destroyed; and will, at all times, discountenance and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction.

The President of the Convention, Judge CARMICHAEL, then took the oath in the presence of Judge DANIEL R. MAGRUDER, and subscribed his name thereto.

The oath was similarly taken and subscribed to by all the members of the Convention.

A resolution was adopted, that the hall-keeper hoist the national flag daily from the dome of the Capitol.

Nothing further of importance occurred, and the Convention adjourned at 3:30 P. M. to me

cleared away. Last Sunday 48,000 persons were admitted at a franc a head, and the day after 68,000. Thus the Exhibition made in two days $28,000. But these were *fête* days, and consequently exceptional days. Nevertheless there are many other days to come when the receipts will be equally large.

We are having just now an *orgie*, so to speak, of art. Beside the wonderful international collection of paintings and statuary at the Grand Exhibition we have the Annual Art Exhibition at the Palace of Industry, on the Champs Elysées; the exhibition of the works of INGRES, at the Palace of Fine Arts; the exhibition of the works of the French School at Rome, at the same Palace, and finally all the Museum, public and private, of any importance which have been thrown open to the public. If there are any students of art who wish to get a surfeit of their profession they had better come to Paris now.

We are likely to be overrun here with American art of another kind. First, we are to have the grand combined circus companies of SPALDING, BIDWELL & CO., who will certainly excel all others, for the Americans have gained a reputation for superiority which is no longer contested. Then we are to have Mr. CHAS. THORNE with a theatrical and negro minstrel company. They are looking for a hall, and find trouble thus far in installing themselves. They would have done well to have brought their house with them. Blind TOM, the pianist, is already performing, and draws respectable houses. MENKEN is still with us, but leaves in a few days for Vienna. A Miss COZETT, who is announced as an American, is doing the Mazeppa business at the Hippodrome, and so far as mere horsemanship goes she is the equal of her brilliant predecessor. Then we have Mrs. STATES and Miss HARRIS at the Italian Opera; Mlle. PATTI leaves to-day for London. But her sister CARLOTTA is to sing soon at the Theatre Lyrique, and she has never been heard before in Paris. The *Red, White and Blue*, the miniature ship of Capt. HUDSON, which crossed the ocean last Summer, is now on exhibition here at the Pompaier Palace built by the Prince NAPOLEON in the Avenue Montaigne, and never did a more discordant idea enter a man's head than that of exhibiting this specimen of New World art and energy in a palace dedicated to the exhibition of the most remote specimens of art known to the world. A smart, modern, New-York sailing craft exhibited in the Temple of Diamede of Pompeii! One might imagine that they would swear at each other all day long. But the Captain is making money with his exhibition, and that is the principal thing. He deserves millions. Last of all I should not forget that we are promised the speedy arrival of a billiard player from Arkansas, who is called the "Terrible Cue," and who plays all day without missing a shot! Nobody, we are told, ever pretends to play with him, because when he once gets the cue in his hand his antagonist never gets another shot!

The Anglo-American Church at the Exhibition has just been opened with a sermon and other proceedings by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, and bids fair to be a success.

Two American marriages of some note have just taken place in Europe. The first is that of Miss DAVIS, of New-York, aged 16, to a member of one of the first Roman families, the Prince RUSPOLI; and the other is that of Colorado JEWETT, to Miss HABAD, a German-American lady of wealth, at Frankfort, after a week's courtship.

An estimable lady, Mrs. SCHEMERHORN, of Delaware County, N. Y., has just died at Pau, in the South of France, as also at the same place, Mrs. ORD, wife of Judge ORD, of California, brother of Gen. ORD, United States Army.

The reception the other day of a new member at the French Academy, M. CUVILLIER-FLEURY, was an event particularly amusing to "the gallery," from the fact that the new member is an Orleanist *enragé*, and had to pronounce, according to custom, the eulogy of his predecessor in the same *fauteuil*, the eccentric *père* DUPIN. How will he get around it? What will he do with it? How will he bring out the points of such a kaleidoscope politician as the famous old turn-coat and joker DUPIN? How, too, will M. NISARD, who has to make this speech of reception and who is a Bonapartist *enragé*, treat the illustrious deceased? For four hours the two orators turned, returned, and probed the *cadavre* of M. DUPIN, in order to extract from it if possible an eulogium, and succeeded in nothing more than a series of flank movements around the salient points of his character. M. CUVILLIER-FLEURY took refuge at last in the political anecdotes and *jeux de mots* of M. DUPIN, while M. NISSARD dwelt at length on the long life of usefulness in the *various* places in which he had served. You understand that the great point with a candidate for the Academy is, not to succeed to this or that *fauteuil*, but to get elected; for there are but forty places, and the Academy is the highest point of honor in France. So the candidate does not ask himself whether it is going to be congenial to him to deliver an eulogium on this or that man; he gets first into the vacant place, and then he engineers his way through the eulogy of his predecessor, if it be a disagreeable one, the best way he can. Never were more dissimilar elements brought together than on this occasion, and "the gallery," as I said before, has been immensely amused thereat. There are two more vacant places in the Academy, to one of which M. JULES FAVRE will probably succeed.

This week we have seen two families of high position dishonored by their sons. Large losses at the gaming tables of the clubs, and in the society of what are now called for a change *cocottes*, were the moving causes of what terminated in one case in suicide and in the other in an ignoble flight. One of these young men was the only son of the most famous consulting physician of Paris, himself suffering under a malady which must terminate fatally. We can conceive of nothing more deplorable in the history of juvenile depravity than this.

Formerly that brilliant but not very moral part of the feminine world of Paris, which was always politely called *ces dames*, found a new name in the innocent and soft-sounding word *lorette*, after the name of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, about which this class lives. But when this word began to grow common and ill-sounding, as the best intentioned words will when put to a bad use, the word *demi-monde* was invented, and this had a fair run, till the invention of the *guart de monde* and *hutieme de monde* killed it. So soon as the "little journals" got to dissecting the more gilded word, and laying bare its ugliness, it went under, like the rest. But there must be some word by which people can designate a palpable public institution without pronouncing a word too offensive to the ear. So, after the *demi-monde* we had the *dames du lac*, because the species flourished especially on the borders of the Lake at the Bois de Boulogne; then the *pieurres*, from VICTOR HUGO's inflated and absorbing fish in the "Toilers of the Sea;" but a visit to the aquarium of the Boulevard Montmatre brought about a revolt of the whole tribe against this terrible cognomen, and after passing by that and some other equally illy-fated attempts at an appropriate name, we have at last arrived at *cocotte*. But this is more ill-sounding than the rest, and must soon share their fate. Vice needs gilding, and a benevolent community like this is willing to carry its indulgences in this direction a very long way. So we shall soon have some other picturesque name for a class which forms so prominent a feature among the curiosities of Paris.

Paris is at last filling up a little with all other people than Prussians. The fear of war has already made people a little more reasonable in prices, and the advance in price which is now exacted at the hotels is not more than from 25 to 30 per cent. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

Signor FERRARI tried hard the other day in Parliament to get the new Minister, RATTAZZI, into the witness-box, for the purpose of drawing from him testimony as to the sudden dissolution of the Ricasoli Cabinet. But the sly fox was not to be cornered nor trapped, although he only escaped by the skin of his teeth, after mumbling out an incoherent confession. The suspicion that Italy has not yet escaped from the control of her more powerful Latin neighbor, grows stronger every day, and the consciousness does not afford any too much pleasure. If it should come out at last that Baron RICASOLI resigned his office because he would not yield to the dictation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or the pressure of France, the good opinion of him which was so nearly universal among honest patriots in Italy, will be revived again in its original force. When RATTAZZI was spoken of as the only possible successor of RICASOLI, it was denied with great vehemence that if he came into power he would be the agent of the Emperor of France. But that he is such is now hardly doubted; and, if he were able to keep his position, we should sooner or later see Italy dragged by the hair of her head into a war to promote French interests. RICASOLI is not the man, or Minister, to be used for any such purpose. He sees clearly enough, as do so many others, that in the continuance of the Prussian alliance there is safety for the country, at least ground for hope that Italy may be allowed to remain neutral in the imminent struggle.

Confidence in the Ministerial situation in Italy does not increase on the Place of Paris, if we are to judge by the still depressed condition of the Italian funds. There is but slight recovery from the fall of ten days' back, and the premium on gold is still twelve per cent. Parliament takes a quiet vacation of a week, and people who have bought into the funds, meanwhile, hold their breath with anxious expectation. The deficit in the revenue, which has been set down at two hundred millions of francs, is fast approaching double that amount. The Legislature will come together again to-morrow, but whether to take immediate action to remedy existing evils, admits of doubt. Everything drags, and if this was not the most patient people in the world, one would not be able to answer for the consequences. A fatalism like that of the Turks seems to have come over Italian political society.

We know that at Rome those who direct affairs are capable of almost any kind of folly, and now the report reaches us that they have, for a trivial offence, put into prison, for a few hours, two officers of the American fleet, at present at Civita Vecchia. According to an account in a letter from Rome, printed in one of the Florentine papers, the officers, accompanied by ladies, were visiting the Colosseum, one day last week, while preaching was going on before a parcel of Papal soldiers, and others, gathered in the arena, which, as is well known, has in modern times been used as a place of worship. The American party had mounted by the usual passage, with the guide, to the summit of the ruin. During the promenade, loud talking and laughing was indulged, which was accepted as directed in disrespect to the preaching of the priest. Some of the Zouaves became furious, and rushed to the gate which closes the entrance to the upper galleries. Joined by one of their Commandi, they proceeded to arrest our officers, and, as the account says, the ladies also; the whole party were conducted to prison, where they remained six hours. Their release was effected by the intervention of the American Minister. It is not probable that the *Miantonomoh* will go up the Tiber to try its batteries against the tomb of HADRIAN, but Cardinal ANTONELLI should understand that his agents are not to be allowed to proceed to extremities every time the extravagancies of his priestly underlings are laughed at by heretics who are visiting the ruins which ancient and modern Paganism has left in Rome.

We have had the usual ceremonies in commemoration of the week of the Lord's Passion. The concourse in the churches seemed to be unusually large, which must be accepted as a good sign, since Italy has been given over by so many desponding priests to hopeless infidelity. Man is naturally a religious animal, in spite of the hard things said of him by those who have studied old systems of theology more than they have human nature.

On Saturday last *Sabato Santo*, we had the *scoppio del carro*, or explosion of the car, which has amused so many generations of Florentines. So many old ceremonies and church customs have been abolished within a few years, that I did not know but this, the most fantastical of all, had gone with the rest; but returning to Florence after several years absence, I found it was still kept up. Since reference has been made to this wonderful car, or Juggernaught, a word must be said as to what it is. Several years ago, one of the Pazzi family, still existing in Florence and living in their fine old palace, returning from a visit to the Holy Land, brought back a piece of the Holy Sepulchre. This was deposited in the little ancient Church of the Twelve Apostles in Florence. Every year, on the Saturday before Easter, a spark is struck from this stone with which the pascal candle is lighted. In the morning this is carried to the Cathedral, accompanied by men bearing banners, and trumpeters on horseback. Pazzi, when he gave his sacred stone to Florence, also caused a great car to be built, and left a fund for its support. This structure is a sort of turret or castle of St. Angelo, on wheels. It is thirty or forty feet high, carved and painted black. Drawn by several pair of oxen, this car, covered with explosive squibs, is, on the morning of Holy Saturday, wheeled up before the central door of the Cathedral. A cord with one end attached to the car, is stretched through the door-way of the church and through the length of the central aisle to the altar under the dome. To this is attached a dove such as we have often seen in displays of fire-works. After the *Gloria in Excelcis* has been sung, and at about the hour of 12 the dove is touched off with the sacred candle, and down it goes along the cord to the car, scattering sparks of fire upon the heads of the people. And then commences a succession of explosions which, with the extraordinary resonance of the arches of the Cathedral, seems to threaten to bring the roof of the huge fabric in a mass of ruins to the ground. The affair goes off with great spirit, and the thousands who fill the church and square, go away in good humor. There are many people from the country in the crowd, and if the dove flies freely along the cord, they are satisfied that the harvest promised well. The bells of the Cathedral boom out a salutation, as the oxen are attached, and the car moves away from the ground. The display is so extraordinary, as one connected with a religious ceremony in a Christian country, that no foreign visitor in Florence should fail to see it. Nothing like it will ever been witnessed at the head of Wall-street, we may be pretty sure, whatever else may come to pass in our sacred or secular concerns. Even bad as things are going, the Pazzi (fools) car cannot exist much longer. But its abolition will be a sad loss to the more ignorant portion of the population, for the car is as dear to them as to any Asiatic is the shrine of his Buddha. The cold breath of the modern positiveism is blowing to wreck many a fabric of political and religious superstition.

You will have observed for a fortnight past, in the English and French papers, all sorts of hopeless views expressed, and sinister predictions indulged as to the present condition and probable fate of Italy. But I would advise you to take such prophecies with a good deal of allowance, and not believe yet that it is all over with Constitutional Government in this country. I have met a sufficient number of Italians who have assured me that the experiment of parliamentary rule in their country has already proved a failure, and that the time has arrived to try something else. And what is the remedy which in the opinion of these people, is to cure present evils? It is something for which we have no name in the English language, but what in the Italian and French vocabularies is called a *colpo di Stato* or *coup d'Etat*. In short men coolly tell you that VICTOR EMMANUEL, unable to govern his State with the present system, is to set the Constitution aside, and manage affairs in Italy as they are managed in France. The man who has risen to power by his fidelity to the *Statuto*, is to give a mortal blow to the fundamental law, and hereafter reign a despot after the purest BUONAPARTE model. But do not believe anything of the kind. Italy has not come to that yet, and in our opinion is not near it. The Republicans would stand a better chance of coming to power than they do at present, if such a thing were attempted.

GARIBALDI left Florence as suddenly as he came, but he is expected back and will probably show himself for a little while in Parliament. We do not hear anything more about his being made a Commander in the Italian fleet, but why he should not have such a post, if he will accept it, it would be difficult to show. A portion of GARIBALDI's life has been passed somewhere else than on dry land, and his experiences have probably been more varied than those of any other Italian.

We hear a good deal still of the brigandage which exists in the less fortunate South. Beyond Rome, people traveling are pretty careful how they expose themselves off the high roads. There is now the advantage of railways connecting all the great points, and foreigners are not anxious about their safety until they get off the regular tracks. It is not very pleasant to think that one's banker might receive in an envelope some such trifle as an ear, asking a ransom of $10,000 or $20,000 for the rest of the body imprisoned in a cave up there among the mountains.

Mr. DARLEY, our eminent artist, has been in Italy during the greater part of the past Winter, and is at present in Florence. His sketch-book is rich with the treasures of his Italian experiences, and for his countrymen the most interesting thing to know is that before long there may be made to our art literature an important addition. Only one of æsthetic sympathies can understand how great has been the enjoyment of such an artist as this in the land where art for a thousand years has held undisputed sovereignty.

Mr. BALL has returned from a short visit to Rome. Mr. CARMAN, of New-York, has given an order for his "Eve," modeled the past Winter, and still in the clay. As a bust-maker Mr. BALL has now probably no superior among American artists, and he has a sufficient number of commissions to keep him occupied for a long time to come. Our artists, resident in Italy, have had no reason to complain of want of encouragement. The number of orders recently given has been unusually large.

Mrs. MARSH has closed her season of very pleasant weekly reunions, which have been attended by large numbers. Mr. and Mrs. MARSH have gathered around them an agreeable circle of American and English residents or visitors to Florence. ANGELICO.

Reply of Gen. Rousseau to Wendell Phillips.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a week ago Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, delivered a "lecture," as he called it, in the New-York Academy of Music, in the course of which he took occasion to style me "the cowardly Kentuckian;" other characteristic epithets he then also heaped on me, not now remembered.

Protracted illness in my family and pressing engagements, pertinent to a responsible field of labor, have prevented my notice of this so-called lecture until now. And I am really puzzled, even now, to determine whether it is worth my while to reply to such a charge from a man, who, for many years, has esteemed it his privilege to denounce with very foul breath indeed all things and everybody that crossed his path. Shall Mr. PHILLIPS say what he pleases, abuse personal character when he chooses, and always be passed by like an old scolding woman? I confess I had some difficulty to determine this question, especially since most gentlemen thus afflicted by him, seem in favor of considering him on the feminine hypothesis. But other names than mine are mentioned in this harangue; and besides I see that Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture has been widely circulated. It appears in most of the leading New-York journals, and, I am told, has been pretty extensively published elsewhere. For these reasons I conclude to notice it.

When Mr. PHILLIPS broadly calls me a "coward," he calls in question the history of the rebellion. He also, in effect, challenges the military record on the strength of which my recent promotion was made. I have no desire to parade that record. It is well understood where I am best known, and where my military acts, for good or for bad, have been especially noted. But I wish the ground on which the President and the Senate acted in the matter of my recent appointment better understood in the North, and I respectfully ask for the insertion of so much of it as is herein contained in such Northern journals as published the slanderous attack. Some extracts, pertaining to that record, from eminent and authoritative sources, are therefore subjoined:

[These extracts are from the official reports of commanding Generals during the war. They are quite voluminous, and we regret that our space does not permit their publication.—ED.]

Perhaps Mr. PHILLIPS, when he charged me to be a coward, used the word in a restricted sense. Perhaps he meant a "moral coward," since I had not the courage to permit Mr. GRINNELL, without punishment, to slander me, to slander my State and my military career, wantonly, bitterly and premeditatedly on the floor of the House of Representatives; for which slander the member refused all apology and reiterated his calumnies—which are embodied in the official reports—and they go into history side by side with the evidence that Mr. GRINNELL was chastised with a little rattan switch for his conduct. On this issue my own and the constituents of Mr. GRINNELL have made similar decisions. On that issue I was returned to Congress without opposition. For the nonce Mr. GRINNELL has been left out of public life. This is enough for me and for my justification in that particular matter. It is the decision of the Court of Appeals on the merits of the case as appealed from the technical judgment of Congress.

I know that Mr. PHILLIPS belongs to a school, who to enforce an argument or to win a party cause, consider it proof of "moral courage" to berate their fellow men *ad nauseam*, and to charge all to the cowards who punish corporeally such as indulge in the pastime of calling gentlemen liars, cowards and knaves. The theory of this school must be, either that its practitioners are too contemptible for notice of any sort, or that resort shall be had to juries for calumnious words uttered, not *legally* actionable, or else that spirit and manhood should be expressed from men's natures until we all unite on one platform with the sleek and dove-tongued band of men and women who compose the nucleus of the spirit-rappers, the women's right sect, and the like. For my humble self I despise the man who insults another and refuses an apology, and who under such circumstances unsexes himself, raises the screen of "moral courage," and cries out in effect that he has no more physical accountability than an outlawed man or a bad woman. And I equally loathe the captious bully who is ever seeking for offence in the freedom of debate, and who endeavors to carry his points by force or intimidation. There is a medium between these extremes, adapted to public and private life, where, as I think, every true gentleman and every man of honor and spirit stands. When Christianity is invoked to protect slanderers like these, one's gorge rises with disgust for if our religion teaches any practical lesson it is that of charity, forbearance and toleration. Its arguments are appeals to the reason and heart, while its rule of social government forbids calumny and deliberate insult, and demands of its true disciples speedy and humble atonement to such as they even undesignedly injure. Had Mr. GRINNELL met me, for example, in the spirit of the Christianity which he and his friends invoke for his immunity and my disgrace, and had placed the retraction of his calumnies upon the same record that transmits them to posterity, I am sure, if I know my own heart, that I should have been even more free to forgive than I was to resent.

I cannot properly dismiss this Grinnell matter, so needlessly revived by Mr. PHILLIPS, without stating that more than half of those who voted for my expulsion from the House, or for my censure on account of that transaction, assured me that in like case they would have acted as I did; and that Hon. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, Mr. GRINNELL'S successor, and Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Minnesota, who sat by Mr. GRINNELL during the controversy, were among the warmest friends of my confirmation as Brigadier-General. So also were Gens. Logan and Farnsworth, of Illinois; Washburn, of Wisconsin; Washburne and Coburn, of Indiana; Buckland, Hays and Garfield, of Ohio; Van Horn, of Missouri, and Dodge, of Iowa. Add to this list of soldiers such gentlemen as Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Jno. A. Bingham, and other Radical civilians of the House who then joined in my support. To this list of supporters must be also added such gentlemen in the Senate as Morton, Norton, Cameron, Thayor, Tipton, Yates, Ross, Wade, Sherman, Doolittle, Reverdy Johnson, Fowler, Williams, Cattel, Drake, Henderson, Morrill, of Maine, Van Winkle, Willey, Anthony, Bayard and the Pattersons.

An attack upon the conduct of such men for such an act is hardly of angelic origin, yet all are virulently assailed by implication in the so-called lecture of Mr. PHILLIPS. Especially does he attack Senator WILSON,* of Massachusetts, because he was absent from his seat on a Republican mission at the South, and was not present to do Mr. PHILLIPS (as he takes it for granted he would have done, but which I doubt) the service of active hostility to me on that occasion. And I emphatically say that it is for the justification of such gentlemen as those just named, and who have been denounced by Mr. PHILLIPS, rather than for my own sake, that I make this reply and request its publication in those journals that have printed the attack and whose circulation of that attack in my judgment alone gives to it such dignity as demands attention.

I have only to add that henceforth my humble life will be devoted to the army, to the maintenance of the laws, and to obedience to my orders, without reference to any consideration that does not appeal to the soldier. I profoundly thank the President and Senate for their recognition of my services during the rebellion—this recognition is my pride and glory. All my humble acts, in politics and in the field, have been aimed to serve the cause of the union of the States and to maintain the Union. It will always remain a mystery to me why I have been so persecuted by the class of which Mr. PHILLIPS is the head, I have tried to do my duty. Had my enemies prevailed I should have been expelled from Congress and sent into ignominious retirement, without even the promotion for which a soldier has a right to ask, and which is always his inspiration and hope. Very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

* This allusion to Mr. WILSON makes it not inopportune to say that Mr. PHILLIPS misstates the record in relation to my confirmation. Mr. PHILLIPS language clearly implies that there was a tie vote upon my confirmation, and he censures Mr. WILSON for not debating me on this occasion. The vote to which he refers was on the postponement of the whole matter to the next Congress. Many of my friends being absent at the time, that motion resulted in a tie vote. After a long contest I was confirmed—23 to 14.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

JOHN SPELLMAN, who has for about thirty years been living in the vicinity of Chicago, was disagreeably surprised the other day by the appearance of a wife whom he married in Ireland in 1830, and whom he so far supposed to be dead that he had taken to himself another spouse. The original Mrs. SPELLMAN got possession of her husband for a day or two, but he then returned to his second love and the forsaken wife is about suing for a divorce.

They have a tough fellow in Lewiston, Me., or tell a tough story of one, to the effect that he fell from the staging of a house the other day, broke down two other stagings, fell thirty feet and struck upon his head, while a "heap of boards" and two bunches of shingles fell upon him; and then picked himself up and walked to his home, half a mile distant.

A young lady in St. Louis was last week almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. A young man was handling the weapon, and not supposing it was loaded, he playfully pointed it at her saying, "I will shoot you," when to his astonishment the gun went off, lodging the entire charge in her face and breast.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed E. S. BEALS, Esq., who was the United States Assessor for the Second District of Massachusetts over four years, as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to travel and give aid, assistance and instruction to Internal Revenue officers.

A German, living in Detroit, M. M. GRAVES by name, who was caught May 2, in the act of attempting to violate the daughter of his landlord, endeavored to commit suicide by gashing his throat and abdomen. The injuries he inflicted on himself will probably prove fatal.

Rev. JAMES BELCHER died a few days ago at Blackwell's Island, in the Almshouse, of *delirium tremens*. Mr. BELCHER, seven years ago, was the pastor of the Baldwin-place Baptist Church, Boston, where he succeeded such men as Dr. BALDWIN, Rev. J. D. KNOWLES and Rev. Dr. STOW.

DANIEL HUNT, who lives near Sing Sing, fell headforemost down his well a few days ago, while making some repairs. He cut his head badly, but was brought to by falling into the water, and succeeded in escaping from his perilous position

A little boy named JAMES E. RIDDLE, only twelve years old, and living at Royalton, recently committed suicide by hanging, because his father reproved him severely for keeping fifty cents which had been given to him to hand to another boy.

The Boston underwriters have presented Capt. FENGAR, long Commander of the revenue cutter on that station, with a gold chronometer watch, as a testimonial of respect for his services in relieving vessels in distress.

Conductor BAKER, who was shot a few days since on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad by a drunken passenger, is recovering. He will not prosecute CASAD, since he is satisfied he was under the influence of liquor when he fired the pistol.

A bust of Gen. SHERIDAN, by Mr. JUST. TRUDEAU, has been placed in the Mayor's room in the New-Orleans City Hall. Mr. TRUDEAU is a clerk in the Mayor's office.

Hon. W. A. PILE, member of Congress from the First District of Missouri, has been brevetted Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the siege and capture of Fort Blakeley, Alabama."

Mr. WILLIAM BALL was garroted and robbed of quite a large sum of money, while he was standing on the rear platform of the last car of a train on the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, a few days ago.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—the "Poughkeepsie seer"—and wife were in Bangor last Sabbath, and made brief addresses at the meeting of the Spiritual Society, in Pioneer Chapel.

Mr. ISAAC MOODY, of Augusta, Me., has had a flattened minie ball of the largest size taken from the right side of the face, back of the jaw. The ball was lodged there in battle three years ago.

Gen. POPE has established his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., not "in the saddle." His family is there with him, and he is to have a body-guard of 200 cavalry men.

Col. J. W. PATTERSON, of Fauquier County, Va., has been notified that an estate worth $5,000,000 awaits him in Ireland, and he is going to claim it.

WASHINGTON HUNT willed to the city of Lockport $10,000 worth of stock in the Hydraulic Race, one of the best water powers in the country.

Nine generations of Woodwards have resided in the old family mansion at Newton Centre, Mass., built in 1635.

Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, is to receive a silver service, costing several thousand dollars, from leading business men of Philadelphia.

According to the inventory of Messrs. MELLEN & WARD, given to the Insolvency Court, each return one watch and chain as the sum total of their assets.

THOMAS THWING, for more than thirty years a city missionary in Boston, died on Monday, 6th inst., after a brief illness.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is to deliver the address before the literary societies at Oxford (Miss.) University at the ensuing commencement.

Rev. BARON STOW, D. D., who has just resigned his pastorate in Boston, has been settled in that city since Nov. 15, 1832.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has given $500 toward the erection of the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh.

An obituary notice in an Albany paper states that the subject of it, who was a resident of that city, "lived and died the life of a Christian."

Two citizens of Sandusky, J. F. MOERY and C. W. ZANTZINGER, died of apoplexy on May 4 and 5, respectively.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Yesterday morning a delegation of about 120 German citizens called on the Mayor and presented the following petition:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned citizens were, at a public meeting of tradesmen held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1867, duly appointed a delegation to lay before you the grievances hereinafter set forth.

By recent acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Police and Excise Commissioner have been clothed with most extraordinary powers. As good citizens, the people have quietly submitted to the laws; but of late these powers vested in the Police Commissioners and Excise Boards have been greatly abused by certain unjust and outrageous measures passed by said Boards under color of law.

By these measures they oppress a large class of business men; the tendency being to endanger, if not totally destroying the means by which thousands of our fellow-citizens make an honest living.

Said Police Commissioners and Excise Commissioners have (under color of said laws) adopted certain rules and regulations, which are entirely unjustifiable and most humiliating. Under their orders citizens are insulted, arrested and treated with brutality, their rights outraged and they treated like and locked up in cells with criminals who are guilty of the most heinous crimes.

Under color of said laws and the rules enacted by such Commissioners, the Police enter our dwellings under all sorts of pretexts. Where an entry can be effected by stealth it is done; but if force is necessary to break doors in order to gain an entry into our private dwellings, even this is resorted to.

The undersigned hail with joy the resolutions in reference to these questions lately introduced into the Common Council.

The undersigned respectfully ask that you, the municipal authorities of the City of New-York, will aid and assist the undersigned in all legal measures which they may take to bring about a reform of these abuses, and to obtain legal redress for any wrongs and illegal acts committed upon them by said Commissioners of Police and Excise.

We call upon you, and through you upon all peace and law-abiding citizens who love freedom of action, to aid us in resisting those tyrannical enactments, and make despotic officials answer before the proper tribunals for their illegal and wrongful acts.

Signed by E. BERNHEIMER,
JULIUS KORN,
and about 70 others.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

The Mayor answered as follows:

REPLY OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am glad to see you, I am glad at all times to have any of my constituents call upon me for advice and counsel. I have listened to the statement of your complaints. I regret to say that I have no power to relieve you. The same radical and intolerant spirit in State Legislation which has forced upon the people of this portion of the State a law which, with all its good provisions, contains many that are odious and oppressive, has deprived the Mayor of this City of the privileges and powers which of right belong to him as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the people. The same intolerant spirit in legislation which has conferred extraordinary power upon the Police Department, making the Police Commissioners virtually executive, legislative and judicial officers, has made that department independent of the Mayor and of all municipal authorities. The whole spirit of the Constitution of the State has been violated, and the right of the people of New-York and Brooklyn to regulate their own local affairs has been taken away from them. Both cities have been placed under Commissioners appointed by State authorities, and the Excise Law has been made not for the State at large, but for a part of the Metropolitan Police District. Under that law what is lawful in other parts of the State—even in Westchester, a part of the Metropolitan District, is criminal here. In regard to this law which is here enforced with so much unnecessary rigor and harshness, I have already expressed my opinion in a letter written some time ago. I need not repeat it. We are all of us good citizens, in favor of a judicious excise law, to be firmly administered, but we are opposed to intolerance and bigotry in whatever form it may appear. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the Excise Commissioners are enforcing the existing law with undue harshness. They are unreasonable and unjust in these exactions. When remonstrated with by those who have no interest except to preserve popular rights and civil order, their answer is that no one directly affected by the law makes any objection. They seem by their conduct to be laboring to create excitement and provoke resistance. They make the perfect and complete submission of the people the pretext for new exactions. I am very sorry for it. I have remonstrated with one of them whom I believed to be most influential, but to no purpose. But you ask me what you shall do. I will give you the best advice I can. In the first-place you must continue to obey the law as it is, until you can modify it. Obedience to law is the first duty of the citizen. Some foolish men talk of resistance, but no sincere friend of the people will countenance that. The papers of this morning announce, by authority it is said of the Police Commissioners, that violence is threatened and a riot contemplated. I hope it is not true, I believe it is not true. I most solemnly warn all people against the use of force. My views of riots and rioters are well known, and to the extent of my power I should deal with them in the future precisely as I have in the past. Your opponents would like nothing better than to be able to provoke you to violence. It would be gain to them but ruin to you and your cause. It would change at once the current public sympathies. Those sympathies are with you now, and are strengthening every day—disturb the peace and you turn them against you at once. The friends of to-day would be enemies to-morrow. Thousands of good citizens who sustain you now would oppose you then. At all hazards, therefore, preserve most sacredly the peace, and frown down the first attempt to break it. Your obedience to law has won for you hosts of friends. Be patient. But you can with safety agitate, hold your public meetings. Let your speakers be well selected, and your resolutions be well considered. Keep clear of demagogues, who will strive to use your movement for their own advancement. Look at the immense demonstrations which are being held in England and see how rapidly they are changing the course of public events. As JOHN BRIGHT said at Birmingham, neither Lords nor Commons can resist the peaceful expression of public opinion. You can do as the people are doing there. You can, in perfect peace and order, make a series of demonstrations which will astonish the people of the State. I think we have not yet reached the point when the right of the people to assemble peaceably to discuss public questions will be denied. Let me give you another piece of advice. Let your demonstrations be on a week-day instead of Sunday, as has been contemplated. Thousands of your friends—those who condemn alike the odious features of the Excise Law and the intolerant spirit of the Commissioners—love the quiet of a Sunday, and while they concede to all men the right to spend the day according to the dictates of their own consciences, they would regret to see it disturbed by the noise and confusion of a public demonstration. What you want is, to carry with you always the moral sentiment of the community. You can have it and keep it, and will be sustained by all except by those who have no idea of the liberty of others in conscience or in conduct beyond the liberty to think and act according to their own peculiar notions. I have spoken to you plainly and frankly. You know me, and know that I will not give you any advice which is not for your own good, and will not speak pleasant words to secure momentary applause. Do as I have told you, and you will drive even the Excise and Police Commissioners to a course of moderation and fairness. If, on the other hand, you or others follow the counsels of excited or indiscreet men, you will lose everything. Be prudent and patient, and you will soon secure reasonable modification of the law and place the power of executing it in the hands of men who can be just and firm without being tyrannical and oppressive. The time is fast approaching when the people of New-York and Brooklyn will have their rights. There is no power in the City or State which can withstand the popular will, expressed as it will be expressed. All men who think at all acknowledge that local government is better than Albany government. The experience of the past Winter has taught our people that a corrupt Legislature can increase our taxes and our burdens, but can furnish no remedy for municipal or local evils. This is not a subject in which the people of New-York City alone are interested. It concerns the people of the whole State. It involves the right of counties and cities and towns to regulate their own local affairs. You must organize with reference to it, and for the present make your political combinations and regulate your political conduct so as to secure always the election of men opposed to consolidation of power in Commissions appointed at Albany. The turning point has been reached. The next election will show the people here to be almost a unit in favor of local self-government, and against legislative aggression. They will insist that whatever Excise Law shall be in force shall apply to the whole State, and not to one section of it. They will rebuke that intolerant spirit which makes a rigorous Excise Law for New-York and Brooklyn, and exempts the residue of the State almost entirely from its operation; and they will condemn that legislation which forces upon us Commissions and Commissioners against our will, and deprives us of the right conceded to others of regulating our local affairs and choosing our own local officers. I have said all that is necessary. Let your next movement be a great demonstration of fifty thousand citizens, assembled in perfect order on some fine afternoon, speaking by its magnitude, its dignity and its resolution your determination to have your rights in the manner pointed out by law.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

The following was presented by Mr. LOEW:

Resolved, That the Council to the Corporation and the Clerk of the Common Council be and they are hereby instructed, and Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, J. Romeyn Broadhead, LL. D., George Henry Moore, Esq., Henry Dawson, Esq., and John Pausding, Esq., be and they are hereby severally requested to ascertain and report to His Honor the Mayor, the character and extent of the various rights, franchises and properties, of which the Corporation of the City of New-York has been and is now legally the proprietor, whether the same shall have been derived from the ancient charters or either of them, or from subsequent purchase or gift; when and in what manner and by what authority in law, if at all, any or either of such rights, franchises and properties have been invaded or seized; to what extent, if at all, they or any of them have been threatened, and what effect, if any, such seizures or threatened seizures or invasion will have on the contracts which the City has entered into with its creditors or bondholders.

The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Levy was presented. Mr. NORTON remarked that in ten days the levy would become a law, and therefore it was of no consequence whether the Committee's report was adopted or not.

The report is in favor of adopting all the amendments made by the Councilmen, except the striking out of the item of $100,000 for arching over Fourth-avenue.

On the question being put the report was lost. A new Conference Committee was subsequently appointed.

The Board then took a recess for fifteen minutes, during which the Committees of the two Boards held a conference. On the Board reassembling, the Committee reported that they had been unable to agree, and they were therefore discharged.

Mr. HARDY moved that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen in the amendments made to the levy. The motion was lost.

Mr. MCGINNIS moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the first Monday in June.

Mr. LOEW objected on the ground that the members of the Board, on taking so long a vacation, would not earn their pay.

The motion was, however, adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

A resolution appointing a Committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, and appropriating $—— therefor, was laid over.

The Tax Levy was then taken up, and the Board adhered to its former action.

A Committee, to confer with a similar Committee of the other Board, on the Tax Levy, was appointed, and a recess was then taken.

On reassembling, some routine business was transacted, and the Board then adjourned.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of the appointment of Dr. FREEMAN as Sanitary Inspector in Westchester County, providing the authorities of that county pay his salary. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent to ascertain if the authorities of Westchester County will pay the salary.

The application of Dr. GAYLORD for the appointment as Sanitary Inspector at Newtown, L. I., was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The following protest was received from Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF, of the Church of the Holy Innocents:

Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., renders, as many other priests do, an account of a part of his religious and priestly functions only under protest. The law in question is based on a false intrusion of the State of New-York into the domains of religion and the Church. The duty of recording and recognizing civil marriages is one thing, the celebration of the sacramental rite of matrimony, as Catholics regard it, absolutely another. Yet, in compliance with the letter of an unconstitutional law, Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF reports in writing the names, surnames, &c. But his celebration of a religious service is not "in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York," nor in notation of them. It has nothing to do with them. If the "certificate" were properly worded, he would fill it up, still under protest; declines filling the present certificate, because it expresses a falsehood, and respectfully requests the attention of the proper authorities.

JOHN E MENDORF, D. D.,
Rector of Holy Inn

to get off one of defendants' cars, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street. She testified that she got on the car, and finding it crowded, concluded not to ride, and requested the conductor to stop the car for her to get off, which he did; but before she had time to alight, he started the car again, whereby she was thrown violently to the ground, and dragged for some distance by her dress, injuring her severely, and necessitating her confinement to the house for ten weeks. Plaintiff was lame at the time of the accident, and walked with the assistance of a crutch, which caused some delay in alighting from the cars.

The defence introduced testimony to show that plaintiff was off the car before it started, and that the accident was caused by plaintiff's dress catching in the car; that it was purely accidental, and arose from no negligence of defendants.

The case is still on.

W. W. Badger and Frank Gelatly for plaintiff; Waite & Ashmead for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 9.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

A DOWNIEVILLE STOCK TRANSACTION.

Frederick A. Wheeler vs. *Edwin C. B. Garcia.*—Both parties to this action are brokers, the defendant being also Consul to the United States Government from the La Platte Republic of South America. Defendant sold plaintiff 2,000 shares of the Downieville Mining Company's stock short. The stock subsequently went up to 257, and the defendant neglected to furnish the stock, whence the present suit for damages. The defence was that there was a conspiracy on the part of plaintiff and other parties to swindle defendant; that the Downieville Company was a swindling concern from the beginning, and that the stock finally went down to its proper level of $10 per share. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $8,675 69.

S. P. Russell for plaintiff; H. Whitaker for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

CONVICTIONS.

In this Court, yesterday, William Bell, generally known as "Pickles," was tried on the charge of having, in company with James Sanders, feloniously entered the stable of John Grant, in Doughty-street, and stealing therefrom a lot of harness valued at $250. The burglary was committed on the night of the 23d of February last. Both prisoners were arrested within twenty-four hours thereafter. The evidence against the prisoner was of a positive character, and he was convicted. Saunders, implicated with Bell in the robbery, pleaded guilty. Henry Thompson and Charles Jones, colored, were convicted on the charge of burglary, in having, on the night of the 24 h of March last, broken into the stable of John Werder, in Dupont-street, E. D., from which they stole a set of harness. They were subsequently arrested with the property in their possession. The jury found them guilty. Michael Welsh, for grand larceny; George B. Bate, for sodomy, and John Conway, for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. Sentence in each case was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 9.

By Judge Sutherland.

James O'Donnell vs. Bernard Hess et al.; motion granted. John Corderay et al. vs. Edward A. Graham et al.; motion granted. In re the trusts under the will of James McCall, deceased; memorandum for counsel. The Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, vs. Warren Leland, &c.; motion for commission granted without any stay, &c. Henry Briel vs. Emmeline H. Briel; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the infant child is awarded to the defendant. Owen Langhan vs. Ellen Langhan; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Wm. Ford vs. Samuel Smith; motion granted, with stay of thirty days only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge Garvin.

Laimbeer vs. Richardson et al.; motion denied, and order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Riley vs. Baker; motion granted. McNab vs. Randall Silver Mining Company; bond approved. Voorhies vs. Brenner; motion granted. Crounse et al. vs. Robbins; motion to vacate order of injunction granted. Jackson vs. Harper; motion for a reference granted. Washburne vs. Lippmann et al.; motion granted, without costs. Smith vs. Harper et al.; motion for a reference granted. The *Journal of Commerce* vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment set aside, with $10 costs. Stonell vs. Gaston; motion granted, without costs. Gassen vs. Stonell; motion granted without costs.

By Judge Robertson.

Taylor vs. Ketcham et al.; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Garvin.

Medley vs. Howard; motion granted, with $10 costs. Same vs. Same; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Ignatz Steski, indicted for grand arceny in stealing money, jewelry and clothing from the residence of Mr. Farjas, an engineer of the Pacific Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday. In answer to the usual questions propounded by the Police Justice, the defendant said: "The complainant made the proposal to go to New-Orleans; she took a portion and I took a portion of the property." The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, at the rendition of which there was applause in Court. His Honor caused two of the men detected in thus interrupting the proceedings to be committed to Prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Finnegan, James Malit, Mathew Barry and Michael Culligan, charged with robbery, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. It appeared that the complainant, Lawrence Corbett, got into a difficulty with these young men in a grog-shop in East Thirty-first-street, at which time he lost his watch. Corbett was desirous of withdrawing the charge, but the City Judge refused to grant his request. The defendants pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and the Court suspended judgment.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. James McNaught, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Waddell, grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Parkard, Isaac D. Clark, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Fennelmeyer, defrauding Gas Company.
The People vs. Harris Sweetman, assault and battery.
The People vs. August Bolte, assault and battery.
The People vs. Francis McBride, assault and battery.
The People vs. John Farley, assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Hughes, Wm. Kilby, Thomas Sibney, assault and battery.
The People vs. John Burke, burglary, second degree.
The People vs. John Foster, burglary, third degree.
The People vs. Patrick McCarthy, burglary, second degree.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar at Special Sessions yesterday, presented no more than the average number of cases, but owing to the somewhat racy character of some of them, and the time they occupied, the sitting of the Court was unusually extended. The entire number of cases was forty-two—seventeen of which were charges of assault and battery, eleven of petit larceny, seven of violation of Health Law, three of violation of Excise Law, two of malicious mischief, one of cruelty to animals and one of pocket picking. Many of these were dismissed; others, of which the defendants were found guilty, and which were not of a grave nature, were disposed of by fine or brief imprisonment. The more grave offences or those having peculiarities worth noting, are here given.

HOW YOU SHOULDN'T PAY YOUR SHOEMAKER.

Herman Selter, a hard-working German shoemaker, with barely enough English with which to give vent to his indignation, charged a respectable-looking man named Francis Bockow, with stealing a pair of boots. Francis, it appears, called on the shoemaker, and left his measure in a gentlemanly way. Selter made the boots and sent them to the prisoner's office, No. 39 Howard-street, with his daughter. The young woman, who also testified in the case, delivered the boots to the prisoner, who, expressing himself pleased with the fit, gave his old ones to the messenger, instructing her that he wished to have them repaired. She asked for payment for the new ones. Mr. Bockow was, strange to say, just then short of the small sum of $8, but handed his check, or order, upon his father, another merchant of like standing, for the amount. The girl accepted the order, but on presentation of it for payment was told that there was no connection any longer of a business kind, between father and son; whereupon she returned home with the old boots, as the only security she held for payment of the new. The shoemaker, who sagely concluded that this was sharp practice, and thought that the law was on his side, obtained a warrant for the prisoner and had him arrested. He was fined $25 and had it not been that the girl accepted the check and that there was a probability that the prisoner had only over-rated his parent's generosity, his punishment would have been severe. The $26 not being forthcoming he was sent back to prison. This scarcity of money with a tassel and fringe merchant speaks badly for the present condition of the upholstery business.

THE FINE ARTS IN CROSBY-STREET.

Mrs Mary C. Davis, who resides at No. 78 Crosby-street, at the head of an establishment of questionable respectability, charged Joseph Lenn with cutting and destroying a valuable painting in her house, on Wednesday night last. Mrs Davis, a very dignified, quiet-spoken person, whose face bore more of the characteristics recognizable in that of a mask than of some charitable institution, than those which might be naturally looked for in the face of a brothel-keeper, stated her case. She said that on a previous occasion the prisoner had behaved himself unbecomingly in her house, and that he had been peremptorily told that if he ever returned he would not be admitted. On the night in question he took advantage of the door being open to admit a visitor, and forced his way in. This was at midnight. He made his way to the smoking-room of the establishment, a small room ornamented with paintings. Here the complainant sat with him some time, then left. On her return a few minutes after she saw the prisoner standing up before the painting with his hand outstretched. She said, "What are you doing there? destroying my painting?" He sat down suddenly in the nearest chair, putting his hands in his pockets. The painting was slashed and punctured, especial attention having been given to the putting out the eyes, with the point of the knife, of a poor soldier who had just returned from the war, and of his happy family who were welcoming him—the subject of the painting. Officers were called in, the prisoner arrested and a pocket knife found upon him. Wm. Peterse, who represented himself as a clerk and residing at No. 164 Ninth-avenue, not for some time, however, following any particular employment, testified that he was with the prisoner at the time that the malicious act is said to have been committed; that he, witness, sat under the picture all the time; that it could not have been cut without his knowledge, and that the prisoner did not cut it. In reply to counsel, who set up the evidence of this gentleman out of employment with leisure and means to spend at a brothel, against that of the keeper of the establishment, and asked for an acquittal, Justice DOWLING said that he would find the prisoner guilty. The case was clearly against him, the picture was uncut when Mrs. Davis left the room. She was absent but five minutes; on her return the prisoner was standing up beside it with his hand stretched out; he sat down suddenly when Mrs. Davis returned and put his hands in his pockets. To the first officer who arrested him he did not even deny the charge. He (Justice DOWLING) had no doubt of his guilt, and he wished it to be understood by just such men as the prisoner, who went around among the women bullying and slashing with knives, that they were mistaken if they fancied the law held out no protecting arm over these people. They had their rights, and, however disreputable their calling might be, the law must protect them from injury in person and property. The prisoner was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

MIDNIGHT USES OF BUFFALO ROBES.

Wm. Crooks, a stableman in the employ of Mr. Van Zandt, the owner of a livery establishment at No. 26 Walker-street, charged a fellow-stableman named Patrick McGonigall with assault and battery. It appeared from the complainant's statement that the prisoner and himself not only worked together in the day time, but further, "that it was their custom in the afternoon, better honored in the breach than the observance," to go to bed together. The buffalo robes in daily use by the customers of Van Zandt were comfortable covering o'nights for drowsy hostlers, and they were so used. But on the night in question it was shown that Crooks went first to bed, fell asleep to be aroused by maltreatment at the hands of McGonigall. He was punished most severely, the only cause of offence he knew of being that he had taken more than his share of the robes, which he might have done in the somnolings of a troubled sleep, the night being cold and there being no evidence to show that he went to bed sober. McGonigall hadn't a word to say for himself, only that about the buffalo robes, as, no doubt the Justice thought, they had properly punished each other, each bearing evidence of abuse, for converting the valuable and aristocratic wrappings of delicate knees by day to such base purposes by night, he found the prisoner guilty but suspended judgment.

QUARRELSOME TO THE ELBOW.

Patrick W. Smith, a printer, was charged by David J. Brennan with stopping him upon the street, calling him a son of a —, and then attacking him with his cane and beating him. He had been in the habit of annoying him; he used to set out his elbow when he (complainant) was passing him, and thus bring about a collision. It appeared that this want of harmony arose from some expressions used by Brennan about Smith's father, who died some 13 years ago; this, however, Brennan denied. The prisoner said that the complainant and he were brought up together in Ireland. Justice DOWLING objected to the renewal on this soil of ancient Irish feuds, and thought that the gentleman who died thirteen years ago in Ireland ought to be let alone. He could not think of permitting the prisoner to fight out the quarrel within his reach. He sent the belligerent printer to the Penitentiary for one month.

Christopher Fagan, employed as a watchman of the building which surrounds Sixteenth-street, and is intended to be used for the coming Catholic Fair, was charged by Francis McMahon with beating him so severely with a club, now in the possession of the officer, that he bled a quart and a pint precisely, and had to get three stitches taken to keep his head together. This also was an ancient feud, but begotten of less sacred soil. The officer who made the assault pronounced it a brutal one, and the club which was exhibited in the court was a fearful witness against the prisoner. It was armed with a nail, supposed to give it additional effect in the scalping process. McMahon claimed that it was the most successful application of wood and iron to bone that he ever heard of or felt. Christopher was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Hyatt was charged by Officer McGivney with cruelty to a horse. McGivney stated that he found the animal in a stable at No. 460 Second-street; he was in a most miserable condition, barely able to stand from want of food; he had gnawed away the woodwork of the manger. He had evidently fed upon it for some time—*there was no other food near him.* He brought this home some oats and hay, which he set ravenously. He removed him to another stable, where he became so exhausted as to be unable to stand, and as it was evident that he was dying and suffering, he was killed in charity. The officer's testimony was fully confirmed by a detective in the employment of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Fenetus Underdin, keeper of the stable, was called, and said that he fed the horse for a week for the defendant, that he didn't pay him, that he fed him again a while. He confessed to the receipt of a bale of hay and a bag of oats. There was some difficulty here to see at whose door the crime lay, if not at both, but the owner of the horse being the responsible party, he was fined $25.

Ellen Hatch and Nellie Gleeson, Crosby-street belles, were charged by Minnie Forrest, lately of No. 217 also, with a furious assault upon her, in which she was called out of her name and punished with a bottle. Nellie held her by the head, she said, while Ellen beat and bit her. All settled peaceably, it was a very ugly row, not an uncommon occurrence in these intramous mantraps. Augustus Boker, a hanger-on of Minnie's, gave evidence in the case, of course, to show the aggravated character of the offence. The penumed Augustus confessed that he had no means of living just now. He stopped with Minnie. Justice DOWLING said that he no doubt lived on the proceeds of the woman's prostitution with whom he dwelt. He wished no such witness brought there to testify. He would place no value whatever on the testimony of such men. He would dismiss the case.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.

Mr. JOSEPH GIBSON is an unsophisticated old gentleman, doing a grocer's business in the town of Rahway, N. J. He came into the City yesterday morning, to make some purchases in his line of trade, and in the course of his rounds visited the feed-store of Messrs. COMBS & APPLETON, at No. 121 West-street. As he came out, a man giving the name of JOHN GRAY accosted Mr. GIBSON in the most friendly manner, and inquired where he lived. He then asked if the Jersey grocer knew a man of the name of JONES living at Rahway, and the latter replied that he did, but the person had moved away. GRAY remarked, in an off-hand way, that he was aware of that fact, and he was about going to Rahway to settle up Mr. JONES' affairs, having purchased his estate for $3,000, and he intended going into business in Rahway, should a good opportunity present itself. Mr. GIBSON was wholly deceived by these representations, and suffered himself to be carried along by his new found friend, as they turned the corner of Dey and Greenwich streets they met another man, who was introduced to him, GIBSON by GRAY, as the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, and despite the fact that the grocer knew the real superintendent quite well, he did not become suspicious. While the three were chatting on the corner, Mr. GIBSON asked the two sharpers if they would take a glass of ale with him, and they were about accepting as Officers THOMPSON and THOMAS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had been watching the proceedings, interfered, arresting GRAY and his confederate, who gave the name of JAMES WILSON. Both the prisoners were arraigned before Inspector DILKS, at the Central Office in Mulberry-street, and that functionary ordered their photographs to be taken for future reference. In the possession of the prisoners were found a silver five franc piece, two genuine English sovereigns, and a small American gold coin. Beside these, there was a canceled $5,000 bond of the United States Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y., printed in green ink, and dexterously folded to imitate a Government 7-30 bond, with some blank checks and other materials for carrying out the confidence game. Both men were well dressed and their appearance calculated to deceive. They were arraigned before the Magistrate during the afternoon and held for examination.

AN INVALID ROBBED BY HER NURSE.

PATRICK FOX, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, has a wife who is a confirmed invalid with consumption. He engaged DANIEL GILFEATHER to do the light work about the house and attend Mrs. FOX while he was absent. On Tuesday evening Mrs. FOX gave GILFEATHER a key to a closet in an adjoining room and desired him to bring her an article deposited therein. He did so and at the same time appropriated $8 which he also found in the closet. Soon after Mrs. FOX was seized with a spasm, and requested her nurse to loosen her dress. While doing so he took forcible possession of ($100 in Treasury-notes which she carried concealed in her bosom. The unfortunate invalid was fully aware of the robbery, but wholly unable to prevent it. The thief then decamped, leaving his patient to her own resources. The Police was informed of the fact and search was made for GILFEATHER, resulting in his being arrested on Wednesday evening by Officer MOONEY, on board one of the Boston steamers. The prisoner was found in possession of $50 in Treasury-notes, and it is supposed that the money is a portion of that stolen from Mrs. FOX. The accused was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when he was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and the papers were sent immediately before the Grand Jury for their consideration. GILFEATHER is 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He denied his guilt, despite the evidence against him.

SNEAK THIEF.

On Tuesday last, at the dwelling of Mr. WM. ZIMMERMAN, No. 241 East Ninth-street, was being cleansed and repainted, a sneak thief entered the front door and gained access to a back parlor, where he succeeded in obtaining possession of a quantity of jewelry, valued at $130. He then went to another room and carried off a large number of silver table and tea spoons, valued at $75, after which operation the thief left the house. As he did so, he met with Miss WILHELMINA WEILL, who resided there. She inquired what he wanted, and was informed that he was in search of a Mr. SMITH, and then walked off. The robbery was soon after discovered, and information was lodged at Police Headquarters, and Miss WEILL was shown to the Rogue's Gallery, where she recognized JOHN W. RIDOWAY, *alias* Johnny Knapp, as the thief. The accused was arrested yesterday afternoon and fully identified by Miss WEILL. He was subsequently arraigned before the Court and fully committed for trial. The prisoner is a well-known panel thief, and is 37 years of age. He denied his guilt.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

In the TIMES of yesterday appeared a paragraph to the effect that two well-known thieves and burglars, named JOHN JACK and LEWIS FRANK, were arrested on Tuesday night by Officers SCOTT and JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice DEAN, of Newark, N. J., they being accused of robbing the residences of Mrs. JOHN OSBORNE and others at Belleville, N. J. Several other complaints for burglary are pending against them. They were taken to Newark by the Police of that city. Yesterday morning a portion of the stolen property belonging to Mr. ELIAS OSGOOD, of Belleville, was traced to the possession of two men named WM. QUINBACK and LOUIS DOCTUMAN, the one a resident of Lewis-street and the other of the Five Points. They were arrested and taken before Justice LEDWITH, where they denied emphatically any guilty knowledge in connection with the purchase of the goods. They were committed for examination in default of the required bail.

A HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART appeared as complainant against a German named JOHN SCHMIDT, whom he charged with stealing a toilet-case containing $30 worth of jewelry, &c. Mr. STEWART and his lady are guests at the St. Denis Hotel, and at an early hour yesterday morning the latter was awakened by a noise as of some one walking about the room. She instantly gave the alarm by shouting for help and ringing the office-bell, when the room door was thrown open and a man rushed swiftly past her and out into the hall, with evident intent of escaping from the building. Fortunately, the night-watchman of the hotel came upon the scene just then, and succeeded in arresting the thief in his flight. It was then ascertained that he had engaged a room that evening on the fourth floor, and boosed as a Philadelphia merchant. The stolen property was found in his possession. The accused admitted his guilt before the magistrate, and was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 9, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81..R.	111¾	400 Wells Fargo Ex.	67
10,000 U. S. 6s '81.....C.	111¾	100 Cum. Coal.....Pf.	31¼
1,500 U.S.6s. 5-20s..R.'62	106⅞	100 Schuylkill Coal ...	54¾
16,500 U.S.6s,5-20s C'64.	105⅞	200 West. U. Tel.....	43¾
100,000 do	105¼	100 do.....	43⅞
5,000 U.S.6s 5-20s R.	105⅜	200 do.....	44
7,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s,C'65	106	100 do ..2d call	43¾
500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		300 Atlantic Mail.....	35½
New issue..Sm	108	200 do.....	35¾
6,000 do.....large	107¾	600 do.....	36
200,000 do.....	107⅝	50 do.....s60	35
100,000 do.....	107¾	200 Bos. Water P.....	30¼
14,500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	107¾	400 do.....	30⅜
3,000 U.S. 6s. 10-40. C.	97¾	50 Pac. M. S. S. Co....	129
50,000 do	96⅞	600 do.....	128¼
6,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		200 do.....	128⅜
1868	104¼	200 N. Y. Cen.....	97¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s.....72	103¾	100 do.....s30	97⅝
2,500 City 6s. '74.....	99	400 Erie Railroad.....	63¾
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	86	100 do.....b30	63⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s. 6s new	63¾	200 do.....	63½
40,000 do.....	63	1000 do.....s60	62¾
10,000 do.....	62⅜	100 Reading R.....	103⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s.....s-c	64¼	200 do.....	103¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s. Car. 6s...ex-c	64¾	400 Mich. & N. I.....	86¼
4,000 Mo. 6s.	96	125 Panama R.....	255
1,000 do	94⅞	57 Ill. Cen. R.....	114
5,000 Ohio 6s, '81.....	102	300 Cleve. & Pitts.....	73
10,000 O. & M. C.....	23	1300 Chic & N. W. R.	35⅛
25,000 Erie 1st M.....	101	100 do..b30	35¼
2,000 Erie Sth M.....	89	200 do.....	35⅜
4,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	100	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr...	61
1,000 Mich. So. & I. Bs.	96¾	100 do.....s60	61
3000 do	97	100 do.....s30	61¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.. '79.	104¾	200 do.....s30	61⅛
10,000 Ala. 8s, Funding	90	300 Chic. & R. I.....	90¼
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	96	100 do.....s30	90⅜
20,000 C., R. I. & P....7s	89	300 do.....s60	90
1,000 West. U. Tel. 8s. R.	75⅜	1000 P. F. W. & C.....	97
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	75	100 Tol. W. & W.....	38¼
20 Am. Ex. Bank	112½	20 Mil. & St. P.....	35½
60 Ocean Bank.....	101	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	56⅝
10 Bank of America....	108	200 do.....	56¾
5 Amer. Ex. Co.....	64⅛	2 0 do.....	56⅞
10 do.....	64½	200 do.....	57
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	81¾	200 Erie Railroad.....	63¼
13 Cen. Nat. Bank.....	100	400 Chic. & N. W.....	35¾
30 Fourth National....	105¼	200 do.....	35⅞
10 West. U. Tel.....	42¾	200 Chic. R. I. & P....	61¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	156	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	56¾
100 Pac. M. SS. Co.....	128¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81. R.	111¾	50 Atlantic Mail.....	36
5,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111¾	100 do.....	36⅜
55,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '62.....	107	100 do.....	37
4,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'64	105¾	100 Boston W. P.....	30
2,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		100 do.....	29¾
65, New.....	106	50 Pacific Mail.....	128¾
30,000 do.....	107¼	100 do.....	128¾
2,000 U. S. 6s. '68 C.	131	500 Erie Railroad.....	63¾
40,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	105¾	300 do.....	63⅝
40,000 do.....	105¾	200 Hud. Riv. R.....	97¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s. New..	62¾	65 do.....	97¾
10,000 do.....	62½	100 Reading R.....	103¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	64⅝	200 do.....	103¾
5,000 Mo. 6s. Loc.	73	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	109¾
30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	22¾	200 do.....	114
5,000 Erie R.....1st M	101	100 Clev. & Pitts.....	73¾
150 Canton Co.....	43¾	400 Chi. & N. W.....	34⅞
100 West. U. Tel.....	43¾	500 do.....	34¾
200 do.....	43¾	16.0 do.....	34½
200 do.....	43	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf...	60¾
20 Wells Fargo Ex.....	67¼	100 do.....	60⅝
102 Amer. Ex. Co.....	67	100 do.....	60¾
100 Adams Ex. Co.....	64¼	800 Chi. & R. I.....	89¾
100 Cum. Coal. Pf.....	31¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	56¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.....	43¼	100 Cumb. Coal.....	31¾
100 West. U. Tel.....	43¼	300 M. & St. P.....	65¾
100 do.....	43⅜	800 do.....	65⅝
500 do.....	43⅛	100 do.....s15	65¾
100 do.....b10	43⅜	200 do.....b3	65¾
600 do.....	43⅜	640 do.....	65¾
100 do.....s15	43½	200 do.....c	65¾
200 do.....	43⅜	200 do.....b30	65¾
200 do.....	43¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	73⅝
200 N. Y. Cen.....	98	400 do.....	73¾
200 do.....	97¾	200 do.....s15	73¾
100 do.....b30	98	200 do.....b10	73¾
400 do.....	97¾	200 do.....c	73¾
100 do.....s10	97¾	500 Chi. R. I. & P....	91
200 do.....b3	97¾	100 do.....	91¼
1300 Erie R.....	65¾	400 do.....	91⅜
500 do.....	65¾	600 do.....	91⅝
200 do.....b10	65¾	300 do.....	91⅝
600 do.....	65¾	200 do.....	91⅝
300 do.....c	65¾	300 Chic. & N. W.....	35¾
500 do.....b3	65¾	200 do.....b3	35¾
200 Tol., W. & W.....	39¾	300 do.....b30	35¾
200 do.....b30	40	400 do.....	35¾
1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	63	500 do.....	35¾
800 do.....	62	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	56¾
300 do.....	61⅞	100 Hud. R. R.....	91¼
200 do.....b15	62	200 Pitts. F. W. & C....	97

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Boston W. P.....	30½	300 Hudson R.....	97
300 do.....	30¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	73¾
200 West. U. Tel.....	43¾	300 Chi., R. I. & P.....	90¾
500 do.....	43½	400 do.....	90¾
7 do.....	43	600 do.....	90
300 N. Y. Cen.....	97¾	300 do.....	90⅝
100 do.....b30	97¾	300 do.....	89⅞
100 do.....c	97¾	300 do.....	89¾
2800 Erie R.....	65¾	1500 Chic. & N. W. R....	35¾
1100 do.....	65	800 do.....	35
800 do.....b3	65¾	300 do.....b3	35⅝
800 do.....s3	65¾	200 do.....	35
200 do.....s5	65	200 do.....b30	35¾
200 do.....b10	65¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	61¼
400 Reading R.....	103¾	1300 do.....	61¾
800 do.....s30	103¾	100 do.....b15	61¾
200 do.....	103¾	200 do.....b3	61¾
100 Tol., W. & W..b30	39¾	500 do.....	61
100 do.....	39¾	300 do.....b10	61¾
10000 Ohio & M.C.....	23	800 do.....s5	61
10000 do.....s30	22¾	1000 do.....s10	61
10000 do.....c	23	700 do.....b30	61¾
1200 M. S. & N. I.....	68¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	57
1000 do.....	68¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Pac. M. SS. Co.....	128¾	6000 Ohio & M. C.....	23¾
100 do.....	128⅞	10,000 do.....	22¾
100 At. Mail SS. Co...	36	10,000 do.....	22¾
100 West. U. Tel....b5	43	500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	72¾
100 do.....	42¾	200 do.....	72¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....	97¾	400 do.....	72¾
100 do.....s15	97¾	200 Chic. R. I. & P....	89¾
200 do.....b10	97¾	13.0 do.....	89¾
400 Erie R.....	65¾	200 do.....b30	89¾
500 do.....s3	65¾	200 do.....s10	89¾
2400 do.....	65¾	200 do.....b10	89¾
200 do.....b10	65¾	400 Chic. & N. W.....	34¾
300 do.....s10	65¾	400 do.....s15	34¾
400 do.....s3	65¾	200 do.....s10	34¾
300 do.....b3	65¾	200 do.....s3	34¾
200 Reading R.....	103¾	200 do.....	34¾
300 M. So. & N. I.....	68	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	60⅜
500 do.....	67¾	200 do.....	60⅜
100 do.....b30	68	300 do.....s10	60⅜
300 do.....s3	67¾	200 do.....s15	60⅜
800 do.....	67¾	600 do.....	60⅜
200 do.....s15	67¾	100 P. F. W. & C.....	96¾
300 do.....s3	67¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.....b3	113
400 do.....b3	67¾		

THURSDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Gold Room fell one ℔ cent. on the sales of the day, as compared with the average transactions of Wednesday. The decline was ascribed in some quarters to rumored private telegrams from Berlin, Paris or London, or from all three points, in the direction of a peaceable result of the London Congress. The Press dispatches had not been received at the close of regular 'Change hours. The supply of Cash Gold for a day or two past has been in excess of the sums required to adjust the settlements between buyer and seller, and 4@5 ℔ cent. interest is now paid to carry over balances. These facts indicate a preponderating *Bull* account in the Room and a diminished *Bear*, or short interest, in the market. The Foreign Exchanges are firm on the basis of 109¾ for 60-day bills on London, but the actual business doing is not yet sufficient to create an export demand for Gold Coin.

The Public Funds of the United States continue very active in demand and firm in rates. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 107⅛@108 ℔ cent., and the new of 1865, July and January, at 107⅞ ℔ cent. The Treasury Office bought $1,000,000 of 7-30 ℔ cents. and Compound Interest Notes; received $268,000 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $212,000 in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt. The market for Money steady at the cheap rates, ranging 4 to 6 ℔ cent., heretofore quoted. Most of the business among and between the Stockbrokers and Money-lenders is done at 5 ℔ cent.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange underwent several sudden changes, up and down, in the course of the day, especially on Erie Common Stock, which sold up to 63¾ ℔ cent. early in the forenoon and down to 62¼ at 3 o'clock. The Northwest Stocks, which sold down to 61¼@60¾ for the Preferred yesterday, and up to 62 before the close of the day, opened at 62¼ this morning, and ran down to 61@60¾ again. The other Western Roads moved in somewhat the same proportion, with the exception of Fort Wayne, which showed more business. New York Central was ¼@¾ ℔ cent. weaker than yesterday, and Hudson River 1 ℔ cent. stronger. The latter is scarce on the market, while the stock attracts increased attention as an assured 8 ℔ cent. investment with the prospect of increased dividends, in a quarterly shape, equal to 10 ℔ cent. per annum, after the present year. The steamship stocks were again higher on Atlantic Mail, sales as high as 37, while Pacific was not quite so firm as yesterday. The Telegraph and Express shares were steady. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Preference stock is in demand, and brought 56¾ ℔ cent. at both Boards to-day. We understand that the Preference holders in the Prairie du Chien Road are now abundantly satisfied with the consolidation of interests, and that all legal questions between them and the St. Paul Company have been settled.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.....	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest.....	33½	34¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	108	107⅞	N. West. Pref....	61⅞	62⅝
U. S. 7.30s.....	106¼	106¼	Rock Island.....	90¾	89½
N. Y. Central...	98	97⅞	Fort Wayne.....	96¾	96¾
Erie.....	63¼	62¾	Pacific Mail.....	129	128¾
Hudson.....	96¾	97¼	Quicksilver.....	29¼	29¾
Reading.....	103⅞	103¾	W. U. Telegraph.	43¾	42¾
Mich. Southern..	69	67¾	Mariposa Pref...	20	26
Illinois Centra..	113½	114	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23¾
Pittsburgh.....	73¾	72⅞	American Gold..	138¾	137
Tennessee 6s....	64½	64½	Bills on London.	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867.....	136¾	5-20 reg. 1865, new issue.	107¾
6 ℔ cent., 1868.....	102	5-20 coup., 1865, new issue.	107¾
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868 .	135	Oregon half year, 1881 .	106

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE, TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her role of MARY STUART.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, and BARNEY THE BARON. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS. John Brougham as Micawber and Powhatan.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windeil, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PAITY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON, PANORAMA OF THE NILE, A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING CINDERELLA, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LECTURE—A NIGHT BEYOND THE TOMB.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches say that the demands of the Prussian Cabinet, in the Luxemburg matter, are assuming a menacing tone.

The Prussian Diet has accepted the new Constitution for the North German Confederation.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris next month.

The health of Gov. WRIGHT, our Minister to Prussia, is improving, and he is going to Carlsbad in the hope of speedy recovery.

GENERAL NEWS.

WALLACE CHUBB, of Fulton, Oswego county, Captain of the canal-boat *Stonewall*, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon at Wide Waters, in the Erie Canal, about a mile and a half above Cohoes. He had been upon the tow-path and, as his boat passed under "Fonda's Bridge," went upon the bridge for the purpose of swinging off and dropping upon the boat. He missed his calculation and the boat passed under before he could drop. Unable to get back upon the bridge, he called to one of the men on the shore to come to his aid, but before he could be rescued he was so exhausted that he dropped into the water and was drowned.

The Boston *Traveller* states that returns from 143 Congregationalist Churches in the State show that on Sunday, May 5, 626 persons united with these churches on profession and 317 by letter. The last annual report showed that there were then 493 Congregational Churches in the State, and there has been no material change in the number since. It is probable that to the churches of that denomination in the State there were from 1,000 to 1,200 additions on that day, and perhaps the number exceeded the higher figure named. The whole number uniting with the churches of the denomination, by profession, in 1865, was 2,153.

A negro riot occurred in Richmond, Va., yesterday. A colored man, who had been arrested by the Police, was rescued by a crowd of his friends. He was rearrested, and again rescued. The Police were reinforced, but the negroes drove them out of the street. A detachment of soldiers arrived and were about to proceed to extremities when Gen. SCHOFIELD appeared and commanded the mob to disperse. This they did after a little hesitation. Three policemen were severely injured during the riot.

SAMUEL KETCHUM, formerly Treasurer of Coshocton County, Ohio, who was recently arrested on suspicion of having robbed the county treasury in January, 1859, has confessed his crime. He implicates a man named JAMES M. BROWN, with whom he had become involved pecuniarily, and who, he says, instigated the robbery. Having got KETCHUM hopelessly entangled, BROWN, as is charged, came to the office one night, bound KETCHUM in a chair and gagged him, and then walked off with $15,000, KETCHUM submitting quietly to the operation.

Canadian despatches announce that the Queen's proclamation creating the dominion of Canada and appointing members of the Senate will shortly be issued. The act will take effect in the first week in July, when Lord MONCK will be sworn in as first Viceroy, or Governor-General. Then will follow the appointment of Privy Councillors, four Lieutenant Governors, and the general organization of the Confederate and local governments. The elections will probably not take place before August or September.

The case of the bark *Ocean Home*, detained at Havana for alleged violation of the Revenue Laws, is still unsettled. The Spanish authorities continue to detain the vessel at an expense of $50 per diem, and she has been detained since the 17th ult. They also claim a fine of $17,500. Our Consul-General, Mr. SAVAGE, has energetically protested against this, and endeavored to have the matter settled, but the Captain General continues ill during business hours, but is seen out daily riding.

The following were among the articles inclosed in the corner stone of a vault recently erected for the interment of the Confederate dead at Newburn, N. C.: First Confederate flag, second Confederate flag, Confederate battle-flag, photographs of DAVIS, LEE and JOHNSTON, a roll of officers composing the first Cabinet of the Provisional Government, Confederate money of all denominations, a Mexican dollar contributed by a Confederate soldier, Confederate Army and Navy buttons, and a United States silver half dollar.

Mount Zion College, at Winnsboro', S. C., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Arrangements have already been made for continuing the classes, and the college will doubtless be speedily rebuilt. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The new Chief of Police at New-Orleans, in obedience to an order issued by the Mayor, has directed the closing of all gambling-saloons in that city, and authorizes the stationing of a policeman at the door of such places in cases where the proprietors do not comply with the orders. When proof of gambling is sufficient the offending parties are to be forthwith arrested.

Of the election for Congressmen in Kentucky on the 4th inst., the Frankfort *Commonwealth* says: "In seven out of the nine districts unconditional and unrepentant rebels have been elected. Of the result in the Eighth and Ninth Districts we have no information; but shall not be surprised if they have also gone rebel."

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Louis on Monday last. While one of the keepers was superintending the cleaning of the cells, the prisoners being in the hall, he was brutally assaulted by a desperate character, who threw cayenne pepper in his eyes and then knocked him down. Having secured his keys, five of the ruffians rushed into the street and escaped. Two of them were subsequently rearrested.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs to Gen. GRANT that a gentleman had arrived at Gen. AUGUR's headquarters who left Fort Buford subsequent to the date of the alleged massacre of Col. RANKIN and the garrison at that post. He reports that Col. RANKIN and his troops were all well. Gen. SHERMAN says the false report of the massacre originated in Chicago.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday strongly indorsing the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise, urging Congress to grant such additional aid as will secure its immediate construction, and requesting Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts to vote for such aid.

Great rivalry exists between Albany steamboat men in regard to the towing business on the Hudson River. As a result of the war, Captains of canals-boats are luxuriating in cheap tolls. Canal-boats are being towed from New-York to Troy for $5, and from New-York to Albany for $2.

EDWARD BROWN *alias* Mullen was arrested in New-Orleans on the 3d inst., charged with having passed five $100 counterfeit National Bank bills. These bills purport to be of the issue of the New-York, Boston and Cincinnati banks, and are well executed.

The village of Camden Mills was visited by a most destructive fire on Sunday last, nearly all the business houses in the place having been burned. The loss is estimated at $85,000. Business is almost entirely suspended there in consequence.

A defalcation was discovered some days since in the office of the City Clerk, of Quincy, Ill. An examination has resulted in finding thus far $4,700 in fraudulent vouchers, which he had issued to hide his deficiencies.

At a meeting of the judges for the proposed farm-implement trial, held at Utica, it was voted to postpone the exhibition until two weeks previous to the State Fair. The trial will then take place where the State Fair is located.

A collision occurred on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, near De Graff, Ohio, on Wednesday night, between two trains. The two engineers were killed. One fireman was also killed and two injured.

A negro burglar, named JOHN MCEWEN, while attempting to break into the house of J. B. SYNNOT, in Memphis, on Wednesday night, was shot through the heart by Mrs. SYNNOT, who was alone in the house at the time.

FRANCIS DENN, a colored man, fell from an engine on the Lebanon Valley Railroad yesterday and was run over by the train. His head was completely severed from his body.

DUDLEY BUCK, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of Hartford, died at his residence, on Ann-street, yesterday morning, in the 78th year of his age.

Two young girls belonging in Fall River, Mass., ran away with some of the circus company that performed there on Tuesday, 30th ult. They have been tracked to Providence, but have not yet been found.

On Friday night a formidable tornado visited Council Bluffs, demolishing the temporary depot of the Northwestern Railroad and other private buildings. Omaha, four miles west, felt nothing of it.

Ex-President PIERCE arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday. His visit is regarded as having some important connection with the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The ice which the late gale had blown in front of Buffalo harbor has broken up. A large fleet of vessels arrived at that port on Wednesday.

A flood prevails in the Genesee River, in consequence of the late heavy rains, and the water is steadily rising.

The Canadian armed schooner *La Canadienne* is being fitted out for a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the fisheries.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delegation of German citizens visited the Mayor yesterday and presented a petition, stating that the powers conferred on the Excise Commissioners have been greatly abused, and that the Board have adopted rules and regulations which are unjustifiable and humiliating to those who have to submit to them. They ask the municipal authorities to aid them in all legal measures they may adopt to bring about a reform of these abuses. To this request the Mayor replied that he was powerless in the matter. He believed with them that the Excise Commissioners are enforcing the law with undue harshness, and he had remonstrated with one of the Commissioners on the subject, but without avail. The Mayor then recommended the petitioners to obey the law as it is. He referred to the report that an outbreak was threatened, and declared that he did not believe it. He further recommended them to make a series of peaceful demonstrations, such as were now being made in England, but by no means to choose Sunday for that purpose. The delegation seemed somewhat disappointed in not receiving material aid, or at least a promise of it, and retired. Subsequently, however, they came to the determination of deferring their contemplated Sunday demonstration.

The case of MURPHY *vs.* MURPHY was before the Supreme Court again yesterday, on a motion made to settle the issues which are to be tried before a jury. The action was brought by Mrs. MURPHY against her husband for the purpose of obtaining a separation from bed and board, on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment alleged to have been practiced by the husband upon the wife. Full particulars, so far as they have transpired in the Courts, have been published upon several occasions in the TIMES. The litigation is now becoming considerably complicated.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Mr. LOEW presented a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel (who is to be assisted by other gentlemen) to ascertain and report to the Mayor the character and extent of the various rights and franchises of the City. The Conference Committee on the Tax Levy reported that they were unable to agree, and they were therefore discharged. The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in June.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. The Tax Levy remains in *statu quo*, each Board refusing to concur in the other's amendments.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding. The actions are entitled HENRY BRIEL *vs.* EMMELINE H. BRIEL, and OWEN LENAGHAN *vs.* ELLEN LENAGHAN. In the former case the custody of the infant child is awarded to the defendant; in the latter the judgment of the Court is that OWEN LENAGHAN, the plaintiff, is to have possession of the child.

The American Congregational Union held its anniversary at the Academy of Music last evening, when interesting and happy addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of William's College; Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Albany; Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. NORTHROP, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, of this City.

The fifty-first anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn; Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Albany; Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of this City; Rev. ALBERT L. LONG, of Constantinople; Rev. Dr. COX, Rev. Mr. DANA and Rev. E. L. JANES.

The American Equal Rights' Association held their first anniversary in the Church of the Puritans yesterday morning and evening. Resolutions were passed, and speeches made by LUCRETIA MOTT, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, FRANCES D. GAGE, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, PARKER PILLSBURY and others. The proceedings will be continued to-day.

The eighteenth anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Mission was celebrated last night at Steinway Hall. The Treasurer's report shows a balance to the credit of the Society. Several speeches were made denunciatory of the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

LEVEY & BROS. fire extinguisher was exhibited yesterday on the Battery in presence of the Fire Commissioners. Mr. JOHN DECKER was burned about the hands and face during the experiments by a draft of wind blowing the flames toward him.

The National Railroad Convention assembled in this City, yesterday resolved hereafter to prevent the use of private agencies in the sale of railroad tickets on commission. The Convention will meet again on the 18th of July, at Altoona, Penn.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the Universal Peace Society was concluded last evening, at Masonic Hall. Three sessions were held during the day, at each of which resolutions were adopted, and speeches made deprecatory of war.

The anniversary of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was celebrated yesterday at Steinway Hall.

Flour, Oats and Lard were in active request and firmer. Corn was depressed and lower. Wheat and Cotton were in demand and held with more confidence. Pork declined slightly on a dull market. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Freights were not very brisk, as shipowners claimed a decided advance in rates, particularly by steamer.

Our City Government.

The action of the Constitutional Convention in regard to municipal governments is very properly exciting discussion. The *World* deems it important that the government of this City, in all its departments, should be committed to the *majority of its voters;* and that all attempts to interfere with the right of this majority to rule, by Commissions or otherwise, should be abandoned.

We do not regard the authority by which peace is preserved, streets opened, repaired and swept, fires extinguished and charity dispensed in a large City, as being properly a *government* as that term is used in discussions on popular rights and liberties. A municipal corporation does not make *laws*. It cannot deal with personal rights. It cannot levy taxes, or expend money, or open streets, or employ or pay a police by any inherent authority of its own. All the power it has of any kind it holds by direct grant and authority of the State Legislature. Consequently we do not regard the maxims of government which relate to personal rights and liberties, as applicable to City corporations. No fundamental principle of free institutions is violated by committing the expenditure of the City money, for example, to a vote of the taxpayers, instead of a vote by universal suffrage. The theory of free government does not require that the police force shall be elected or controlled by a popular vote, or that the streets shall be swept, and the hack charges regulated, by a majority of the population. These are not matters involving the rights and immunities of the people, but rather their convenience and comfort. A city corporation is more like a bank, or a railway or an insurance company, than like a National or a State Government.

What we want, then, is *good government*, rather than conformity to theoretical *ideas*. We want things well done, and as cheaply as possible. We want something to show for the money we spend. We need clean streets, good pavements, an effective police, order preserved, conveniences for locomotion and the transaction of business. The men who control these things,—the directors of our City Corporation,—should be honest, practical business men, men who know what is to be done and how to do it,—and, above all, men who will hold office for the public good, and not for their own profit, men who will work and won't steal. We want some charter,—some form of government, which will give us such men or put us in the way of getting them. This is much more essential to the welfare of every man who lives, works and supports his family in the City, than it is that his right to vote should be preserved, on all occasions and at all times.

Now how shall this best be done? What form of government is most likely to secure it for us? Is universal suffrage, in such a City as New-York? Are the *chances* in favor of getting a better, more practical and effective government, by the votes of a majority of the population than in any other way? If they are, then that is the best government for the City: otherwise not. We believe it to be true that a majority of the voters in New-York City, have a greater and more direct personal interest in a lavish, profligate administration of affairs than in one which is careful and economical. The majority pay no taxes directly; and they cannot be made to feel any strong interest in shielding from spoliation and robbery the property of those who do. On the contrary, the more of it they can get for public uses the better. If a million dollars belonging to others are squandered on street cleaning, or on the Police force or in any other way, the chances are that they will get some of it. If it is saved, nobody is benefited but those who would be taxed to raise it. A majority of those who vote in this City either are, or fancy themselves to be, more directly interested in having public money squandered than in having it saved. Yet, certainly, those who pay the taxes have a right to some control over their expenditure. We would not have them clothed with exclusive authority, for then the public interest would doubtless be sacrificed to private avarice. But they might justly and properly be allowed concurrent jurisdiction with those who pay nothing. Those who want other people's money expended, should at least get the consent of those who have it, as a preliminary condition.

So far as the government of this City is concerned, we believe that *the experiment of universal suffrage has upon trial been proved a failure.* It has never given us an honest Common Council. It has never given us officers of any kind whose integrity, capacity and fidelity to the public interests could be relied on. On the contrary, it has been used to fasten upon us the most corrupt, profligate, reckless and disastrous administration of municipal affairs, that ever cursed any City equally populous, wealthy and intelligent. New-York might be, and ought to be, the cleanest, healthiest, most orderly and most agreeable city to live in on either continent. It has every natural advantage. Its people would submit without a murmur to any amount of taxation, if they could only see it expended for the public benefit; but they spend millions every year and have next to nothing to show for it. They see it wasted, squandered for the enrichment of greedy, ignorant, base-minded adventurers,—and they naturally feel that the system which gives them such results is a false one, and demands a change.

We have discarded, in this view of the case, all party considerations. They have no right to control the decision of this question. The *World*, we observe, treats the subject as turning wholly on party ascendency. We would gladly welcome a system of municipal government for New-York which should secure the City to the Democrats forever, if it would only at the same time give us an honest, effective and beneficent administration of City affairs.

Regulating Travel.

A Railroad and Steamboat Convention has been in session at Cleveland, Ohio, during the present week, ostensibly for the settlement of existing difficulties respecting freight. If the deliberations of those assembled could be expected to prevent the recurrence of such a conflict of interests as that which fell out between the Erie and Central Railroads at the close of navigation, last year, the public might reasonably hope to be to some extent gainers.

Judging from the past history of these conventions—and it does not run a long way back—if the corporations interested gain as little as the toll-paying multitude have usually gained, the conferences of railway and steamboat men can hardly amount to a great deal.

The meeting of two classes of public carriers in a common council need not, necessarily, indicate an alliance inimical to fair competition, and, therefore, at variance with the interests of the community at large. And yet, it has happened that steamboat and railroad companies running on parallel lines of travel have been often enabled to maintain high tariffs by a combination which, although it might be in a sense legitimate, certainly did not minister in any degree to the public welfare.

Again, the fact has not failed to attract the attention especially of business men who are alike interested in having as few breakages as possible in the carriage of freight to distant points, and in keeping charges within moderate bounds, that on almost every occasion when the incorporated carriers of the country meet in convention, the first thing they do is to close their doors. Those uninitiated in the mysteries of railroad and steamboat directories cannot be supposed to know all the reasons which would make an open convention, and a discussion in the hearing of the public undesirable or improper. But this much is known, that secret conventions of any kind do not appeal very strongly to public confidence, least of all do secret conventions which charge themselves with the regulation of great business concerns. They too often suggest something closely approaching to a conspiracy. They are alien to the rules of commerce proper, and at variance with commercial usuages in their broad and legitimate interpretation. To that extent, therefore, a private discussion of carriage rates, and of the regulation of freight lines for the season, by a rival class of carriers—for such many of the delegates to these conventions are—must always create more or less distrust.

In a narrower view of the business which such bodies, as this Cleveland Convention, set themselves to, there is ground for comment. Some exceptional line of road sufficiently independent to stand aloof from all combinations may choose to be unrepresented at these meetings; it may choose to do its bargaining directly with the public, without any understanding with other lines, and to hold itself responsible for whatever share of the carrying business on its route comes naturally in its way. Such a line is generally sure to be tabooed in a railroad and steamboat conference. That has been the case at sundry times in former years. We do not know positively that it is the case this year. But it happens that one great central railroad line has so far fallen under the displeasure of the Cleveland Conventionists that its financial standing, like that of a shaky banking-house, is discredited by a formal resolution of the Convention requiring all connecting railroad companies, represented at the conference, to demand from it prepayments for every description of freight. There may, possibly, be special reasons for thus assailing, by concerted action, the credit of a great corporation, whose standing has been equal to that of the average leading railroads. But in the absence of such light as might have been thrown upon this particular subject by an *open*, preliminary discussion, the resolution referred to has a scaly appearance. It is, moreover, as injurious to the character of such conventions that they should engender suspicion by their methods of action as if they actually do what can be proven to be injurious to the public interests.

If those who, in the Summer season at least, are more or less competitors for the inland carrying trade of the whole country deem it for their interest to meet, periodically, in a common convention for a general discussion of their business, well and good. Let them meet, and deliberate so far in public at least that the public shall know what they are about; how they combine or coöperate, and how all this is consistent with a due regard to public economy and convenience.

Fire Insurance—Fraudulent Losses.

The extraordinary losses experienced by fire insurance companies since the termination of the war demand more attention than they have yet received. It is not simply that they tell of an enormous destruction of property, though in the present financial and business condition of the country this is a consideration to which we ought not to be indifferent. The fact which more than all else requires notice is the exhaustive drain which these losses have entailed upon the means and credit of insurance companies, and the extent to which they indicate fraud on the part of parties insured.

Mr. BARNES, the Insurance Superintendent of this State, was recently reported to have said that a repetition of the history of the last two or three years in relation to fires would produce the bankruptcy of half the fire insurance institutions of New-York. The statement is at least probable when we remember that from 1859 to 1864, inclusive, the average losses by fire in the United States were about eighteen millions of dollars per annum, while in 1865 they rose to $43,000,000, and in 1866 to $100,000,000. Such an increase is not susceptible of explanation by any known application of the doctrine of probabilities on which all insurance is founded. It is too arbitrary and exceptional to be attributed to the ordinary accidents or chances of business or life. It is intelligible only when viewed in connection with the tendency to incendiarism which always attends periods of business depression, and with the prevalence of incendiarism which the past eighteen months have notoriously developed.

In Hartford, where the business of fire insurance is conducted with admitted care, the subject is being discussed with very natural anxiety. The *Courant* of that city states as the result of careful inquiry that "*the moral hazard* of insurance is more than half the total risk"—in other words, "half the losses are fraudulently caused," so that "when you pay two per cent. for fire insurance, one per cent. is really paid for insurance against the incendiary policy-holder." It is not meant that half the claims presented and paid are fraudulent, but that of the losses which have occurred, the proportion stated arose from fires which in their origin were incendiary. Accepting as true the calculation of the *Courant*, it follows that of the $100,000,000 which the fire insurance companies paid last year, $50,000,000 were paid to cover losses occasioned by incendiarism. Judging by previous averages, the fraudulent proportion must have been much greater. Mr. BARNES' remark as to the financial peril of the companies may therefore be accepted as in no wise an exaggeration.

Against losses of this magnitude the increase of premiums which has taken place affords inadequate protection. In this manner, indeed, the public are made to pay some of the penalties of incendiarism; but the companies, after all, must be the great sufferers. Their ordinary premium fund being obviously insufficient to cover fraudulent losses, their reserved funds are necessarily drawn upon, and with every diminution of these, their business strength inevitably suffers. The essential part performed by fire insurance in determining the values of all property imparts to whatever impairs the soundness of insurance companies a universal interest.

Legislative Corruption—Its Prolific Source.

An amendment of the existing law in regard to corruption in the Legislature would unquestionably contribute to the prevention of practices which now bring scandal upon the State. In its present shape, it is simply a contrivance for rendering the sale of votes easy and safe. Amend it so that outside parties to a transaction of the kind may be competent to give testimony without the fear of making themselves amenable to punishment, and the system which now prevails at Albany would be materially restrained. That it would be altogether prevented, is not probable. While individuals have special ends to be served by legislation, and needy legislators find their sessional allowance unequal to the sessional expenses, it is more than possible that methods would still be found for exacting tribute from corporations seeking the advantage of special charters.

To reach the root of the evil, it is necessary to arrest the system of special legislation, and compel all corporations to organize under general laws from which even the Legislature should not be permitted to depart. The Philadelphia *North American* recommends that some provision of this nature be engrafted upon the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in whose Legislature corruption seems to be almost as rampant as at Albany. Our cotemporary remarks:

"Much might be done to reduce the evil if, in framing a State Constitution, it were provided that all acts of special legislation passed by any Legislature should be held invalid, and it should be made a penal offence to recognize or give them effect. The obvious duty of legislative bodies is to rule by general laws, and it ought not to be in their power to act by special legislation. * * This is the direction taken of late years by our legislative policy, notwithstanding all the corruption that has prevailed. General acts have been passed covering almost all kinds of corporations, and yet these chartered institutions still monopolize the attention of legislators. It is clear from this that, no matter how many general laws we may pass, these seekers after special legislation will still continue to haunt our Capitols until some constitutional provision shall declare invalid all such acts, and then the matter will be terminated so far as it concerns this particular branch of the corruption, which, indeed, is the one that occasions the most scandal."

In New-York some steps have already been taken in this direction. General laws have been enacted governing the incorporation of companies for almost every conceivable purpose. There is a general railroad law, and there are acts under which mining or manufacturing companies, or companies of almost every legitimate description, may be organized without difficulty. The provisions are clear, easily complied with, and in their general application effective.

The trouble is, however, that these general laws do not meet the views of the promoters of schemes who desire to be invested with some exceptional authority or to be put in possession of some exceptional privilege. They want powers and opportunities other than those which are open to the community, and hence they become applicants for special legislation. The Legislature, again, has unrestricted power in the premises. Its enactment of general laws does not debar it from passing special acts giving to corporations exclusive and valuable privileges. It may throw down the barriers of general statutes whenever it pleases, and may create corporate power of any description whatever for the benefit of individuals who obtain its good will. Here, then, are two parties to the transaction, with nothing in the law or the Constitution to prevent their coming to terms. The private corporations want to be benefited at the expense of the public, and can well afford to pay for the privilege. The legislators have the power of complying with the request, and nothing but their consciences to restrain them from accepting considerations for the votes which are at their disposal.

Now, we hazard little by saying that, as a rule, the interests of the public are not promoted—are not even considered—by these private corporators. They are not satisfied with the general law, because the authority it confers is not absolute enough, or because either the form of organizing or the form of working does not suit their plans. But should the Legislature be empowered to subordinate general rights and interests to special interests? Is it proper in any case to use the legislative authority to build up corporate monopolies, or to sanction corporations with indefinite powers which may be exercised detrimentally to the public weal?

Of course no general law can be framed which on its face shall meet the requirements of every case. There may be doubts as to the applicability of a statute to a particular enterprise, or the exact authority which may be exercised under it. Conditions may be laid down which raise the question of compliance, and powers may be sanctioned subject to the approval of private interests that may be affected. These, however, are points which the law courts should be left to determine. They are questions of construction, of equity, of public or private right, and these come within the domain of the Judiciary rather than of the Legislature.

On another ground it is desirable to impose some efficient check upon the authority of the Legislature to deal with private interests otherwise than by general laws. Special legislation not only lays the foundation of a demoralizing system, but so encroaches upon the time and strength of the Legislature as to operate prejudicially upon the broader and more important concerns of the public. The larger part of every session is occupied with schemes gotten up for the benefit of individuals. Applications for charters absorb the energies of committees, and so block up the Legislature that a mere fraction of the session is devoted to public measures. Large interests are thus sacrificed to selfish ones; urgent general business is neglected that clamorous corporations may have their wishes gratified. The stoppage of special corporate legislation, therefore, would accomplish the two-fold purpose of closing a prolific source of corruption, and of releasing the Legislature from matters which now tax its temper and consume its time.

Service on Juries.

The Civil Courts, just now at the beginning of the May term, are afflicted with their chronic difficulty of obtaining jurors. It is next to impossible to secure the necessary number of citizens for this duty without wasting several days in the effort. It is a sort of public service which no man desires to render, and, to escape it, he will leave no means untried.

Unfortunately this general inclination to evade the duty only makes it the more onerous in individual cases. If from a panel of one hundred citizens summoned to each of the Courts, only fifty good and true men should be selected, that number would be amply sufficient for the work of the term without taxing any single man a longer time than from three to four days. Every good citizen ought therefore to hold himself ready, no matter at what pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience, to give ungrudgingly this moiety of time once a year for the public weal.

As the case stands, however, no merchant of any prominence or respectability, having to attend to a large and remunerative business, will, if possible to avoid it, serve on a jury; and it is the constant practice of these persons to fee the server of the subpœna to return them as sick or absent from home. Should the shirker fail to come to terms with the official, and his name be called in Court during his absence, a fine of twenty-five dollars is usually imposed; but the penalty is often compromised for half that amount. There are few rich men who would not sooner pay twenty-five dollars every day for non-attendance, if such penalty were ever enforced, rather than spend a week in jury duty.

The result of this is that it is next to impossible under the present system to procure a suitable jury, particularly in mercantile cases. The majority of jurors are composed of workingmen, who, besides being least able to pay a fine or lose their time, are oftentimes incompetent. Very likely they are as ignorant of mercantile pursuits as they are of the differential calculus, and know as much about a bill of exchange as they do of the theory of light, and render a verdict at haphazard. This is proved by the immense number of cases which are appealed, and the new trials which are granted for rendering verdicts against evidence.

The only remedy which we can suggest for this unmitigated evil is to inflict imprisonment upon an absent juror, unless he is able to show good cause on a *sworn* affidavit why he has absented himself. It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Convention, which numbers among its members many lawyers of preëminent ability, whose experience of this difficulty is very full, will overcome it by the adoption of some efficient measures.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* seems to be very indignant with the Superintendent of Police for having taken precautions to prevent a riot in the City. It denounces him in the most vehement manner, and even attributes to him the design of exciting riots for the sake of putting them down. This, however, is rather too serious a draft on public credulity for even the most reckless partisan. The *World* concedes, what is but too obvious, that the enforcement of the Excise and other laws obnoxious to very large portions of our people, has excited a feeling of very wide and bitter resentment. It is not at all surprising that reckless men should attempt to turn this feeling to their own advantage, and should be willing to jeopard the peace of the city and the security of life and property, for the sake of accomplishing their personal and party ends. A great many men of this class regard any outbreak which affords an opportunity for gratifying their feeling of revenge as well as for personal plunder, as a success, without taking into account its ultimate results; and they would be very likely to invite such demonstrations as those referred to. The best possible way of defeating such a conspiracy, however, is by the publication of the facts. The public is thus forewarned and forearmed, and the leaders receive a wholesome warning of what they have reason to expect. It does not seem to us especially judicious, however, for the Police authorities to seize this occasion for adding to the stringency with which these obnoxious laws are to be enforced. Barbers' shops, bakers' shops, &c., it seems, are hereafter not to be opened at all on Sunday. Where is the necessity or the wisdom of such fresh restriction as these?

The suicide of Hon. ELIJAH HISE, member of Congress from Kentucky, seems to have been attended with circumstances and prompted by motives which make it peculiarly melancholy. He is said to have left a note stating that in the present condition of public affairs, his advanced age rendered him powerless to do any good, and he preferred not to make the attempt. Mr. HISE held a seat during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, having been chosen to fill a vacancy. He took a warm interest in the action of the House, and spoke several times on the main subject of debate—the restoration of the Union. His views, being those of the old State-Rights school, were received with contempt as well as disfavor by the exultant and somewhat arrogant Republican majority,—and this was extended, it must to their discredit be added, to his style of speaking,—which was slow, measured and altogether too serious and sincere for the flippant tone and temper of the House. Mr. HISE was a short, stout man, of dark complexion, with iron-gray hair brushed back from his forehead, a handsome, earnest face which bore the marks of the deep, sad concern which he felt to his heart's core for the condition and prospects of the country. He had a clear, logical mind and always made speeches well worthy of a degree of attention which was seldom given them in that House. On one occasion, during a night session, when he was brought in long after midnight under a call of the House and required to give a reason for his absence, he proceeded to say that he was wearied by the long session and greatly depressed in spirit by the tone of the debates and what seemed to him the sad condition of public affairs;—and feeling that he could be of no service there, he had yielded to this depression and gone home. Quite incapable of believing such declarations sincere and entitled to respect, the members were inclined to regard them as insulting to the dignity of the House, and demands were made that they should be resented and punished. Conscious of his own perfect sincerity, Mr. HISE was utterly bewildered by this reception of what he had said,—but after a little time he proceeded, while disavowing any such thought or purpose as was imputed to him, to explain and vindicate what he had said; and this he did with so much feeling and dignity, that even the scoffing railers who had assailed him were forced into silence and respect. He was a man of the greatest possible sincerity—of fine talents, an accomplished and successful lawyer, and held in the highest personal esteem by all who knew him. He has given a proof of the depth and earnestness of his fears for the country, which even those who do not share cannot fail to respect.

WALT WHITMAN is said to be devoting his leisure to the preparation of a new edition of his poems. If he could so far yield to what he regards as the prejudices of the public as to omit a few of the poems included in former editions, he would readily not only achieve a wide popularity, but make known some of the finest and noblest strains in the English tongue to persons who probably will otherwise never see them. WHITMAN, after a most unselfish devotion to the sick and wounded of the war, was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior; but when Rev. Mr. HARLAN became Secretary, he was forthwith dismissed for having written poems which Mr. HARLAN deemed immoral. For this act Mr. HARLAN was subsequently subjected to a most unmerciful and undesirable scourging, in a pamphlet of sixty or seventy pages, entitled *The Good Gray Poet*, written by Mr. W. D. O'CONNOR, a clerk in the Treasury Department and a young man of very remarkable literary powers and accomplishments,—and a most devout and enthusiastic believer in WHITMAN as the coming poet of democratic America. In this pamphlet, which is among the most eloquent and striking productions of current literature, Mr. O'CONNOR fastens upon Mr. HARLAN the brand of intolerance and bigotry, and heaps upon him scorn and contempt after a fashion which no man would willingly court,—and then bestows upon WHITMAN such eulogiums of his genius and character, as few men in any age have received, and still fewer have deserved. Another of WHITMAN's most zealous devotees is Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS, also a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington,—author of a discriminating, philosophical review of his poems in a recent number of *The Galaxy*, and also author of a little volume, as yet unpublished, upon the same subject. It cannot be denied that, whatever may be his merits, WALT WHITMAN numbers among his admirers some of the finest scholars, writers and critics of the day. One thing is certain, our late War has produced no other verse at all comparable to the Poems he has written upon it.

We should rather like to know, as a matter of curiosity at all events, whether it is conceded that a policeman may shoot anybody whom he pleases, as a means of arresting him. This seems to be the practice, at all events, and apparently it excites neither surprise nor remark in any quarter. Such incidents have happened almost every day of late. Last Friday an officer deliberately shot the driver of a cart, named BROWN, who had made what the officer deemed an impertinent reply to a remark that his cart must be numbered. BROWN was very badly wounded in the face,—and we were told the officer would be tried by the Police Commissioners, and dismissed if found culpable—but that is all. Day before one of the River Police seeing a boat with three men in it approaching a ship, fired into it, assuming them to be thieves, and wounding one of the occupants. The other day a Policeman seeing a man trying to steal a tub of butter, tried to arrest him, and on his running away drew a revolver and shot him. We need scarcely say that this is a most perilous power to put in the hands of any body of men

eltizens, or the too-sweeping operation of the military rendering of the disfranchising clause. The comments of the local journals lead to the conclusion that indifference is the chief cause, since it is believed that the number of white men eligible to vote is double the number of qualified blacks. Perhaps the more liberal construction of the law which is hoped for from the Attorney-General may excite a livelier interest among those whose numbers would enable them to control the composition of the Convention, and the extension of time directed from Washington, will admit of the rectification of wrongs produced by the harsh and unreasonable exclusiveness of the registrars. The undeniable supineness which prevails is pronounced by the *Picayune* the "greatest danger," and it is one from which, in this instance, there is little probability of escape. The result will be to hand over the Convention and the entire work of reorganization to the negroes, who are very likely to be tempted to abuse the power they will wield. For this evil, if it occur, the white folks of New-Orleans must blame themselves—not Congress or the Radicals.

Reports from Washington speak of a large anticipated increase over the estimates in the expenditure of the War Department. This is extremely probable. An Indian war appears imminent, and for that the Secretary in his estimates made no provision. And an Indian war on the scale which may be expected will be a very costly affair, with a large percentage of downright plunder. Wall-street is already pricking up its ears, being stimulated thereto by private Washington advices, giving promise of a heavy paying out of currency instead of further contraction. Western railroads, it is predicted, will feel the effect of the movements to which the promised outlay points.

The unrepentant rebels of the South, however widely they differ on other matters, are agreed in their hatred of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia. Their abuse of the Yankee Radical is mild in comparison to their abuse of "JOE BROWN." The energy and effect with which he is working in favor of reconstruction under the law might be supposed to explain the persistent detraction to which he is exposed. It is natural, if not proper, that the assailants of the law and the opponents of all action under it should assail the man who was one of the first to urge upon the people of Georgia the duty and wisdom of compliance with the terms offered by Congress, and whose popular influence has done much toward producing the altered feeling throughout the State. But rebel aversion to "JOE BROWN" dates further back than the Reconstruction Act and his efforts in its favor. It is a remnant of the hostility he provoked during the latter part of the rebellion, by his denunciation of the JEFF. DAVIS' despotism, and his damaging opposition to the measures of the Confederate authorities. *That* constitutes the unpardonable sin in the eyes of his enemies, and is the explanation which should be remembered when we would understand the rancorous spirit of Southern writers in their comments on his present course.

Do any of those workmen who lead or join in trade strikes, or who combine to enforce laws for reducing the hours of daily labor, ever seek to make a reckoning of the number of their fellow-craftsmen that have risen from the condition of employes to that of employers? If they could get at the history of such of them as have got beyond the necessity of serving others, we venture to think they would find that the prime question with the fortunate ones (so called) during their servitude was not whether they could trifle through an eight or ten hours' task without aching bones, nor how they should secure legislative aid in getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Let the members of Workingmen's Unions make a keen inquest into this matter. It concerns their prospects in life far more than even a successful strike. If they find that the leaders and organizers of strikes have been the men in maturer life to rise above the hardships of daily manual toil, to conduct great enterprises, requiring skill and ingenuity, and to attain to wealth and social eminence, then they will find something to encourage them of a positive and practical kind, in seeking at once to enforce a universal rule of easy hours for work and handsome pay, under all conditions. If, on the other hand, they find—as, we think, they very likely will—that nearly every one who has risen in life socially, and won esteem among his fellows, and become independent of the exactions of daily toil, has done so by steady, unremitting application, by unwearied and single-minded exertion and by regarding capital as a thing to be legitimately acquired rather than to be defied and conspired against, then the thinking class belonging to Workingmen's Unions will naturally take a different course from that which many of them now pursue.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an amusing *exposé* of the operations of an "Office for International Marriages," said to be the only establishment of the kind existing in England. It consists of Mr. JOHN SCHWARTZ & Co., the "Co." being Mrs. SCHWARTZ. In their circular they say they have references of the highest character, and are prepared to correspond in any written language with any customer who may be conjugally inclined. They agree to ensure perfect satisfaction in the delicate negotiations they undertake, and no exception, certainly, can be taken to their terms. No prepayment of any kind is required from their clients, save for postage, until *after the honeymoon*, and then the matter is left entirely to the honor of the parties concerned. As these terms are much more liberal than those of similar establishments in this country, all of which insist upon payment of heavy fees in advance, we give our fair readers the benefit of the list of noblemen whom Mr. and Mrs. SCHWARTZ have *en disponibilité*:

1. An Austrian Count, 32 years of age, Chamberlain to his I. R. Majesty and Major in the army, possessor of large estates in SAXONY, with a yearly income of 12,000 thalers.

2. A Dutch Count, 33 years of age, attached to the household of a Royal Prince of Holland, and director of a well-known gas compagnie in a foreign country.

3. An Italian Count, 40 years of age, holding a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry in the Italian army.

These noblemen, being desirous of concluding matrimonial alliances, do not look for high family descent; they would cheerfully offer their hands and high social position to any lady of good education, unblemished reputation and possessing a jointure from £20,000 to £40,000. The illustrious names of the families of these Counts, as well as their own brilliant careers, are sufficient guarantee for their honest intentions, and any lady, either of the aristocracy or middle classes, possessing the enumerated qualifications, will have a rare opportunity of acquiring not only a highly gifted husband, but also of becoming a member of one of the first families in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. SCHWARTZ publish a number of certificates and letters to show that they give entire satisfaction to their customers. We give the following from Chancelor SABARTH, a Prussian nobleman, with a string of titles a yard long:

BELGRALE, Dec. 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your honored letter I beg to announce that I am since several weeks married to LADY VON TIMONI ——. My wife is a very excellent person, and I am quite satisfied, and therefore I thank you again. *As soon as I shall receive her dowry I shall make my thanks more substantial.* Assuring you of our highest mutual esteem,

I remain yours obediently, SABARTH.

Another gentleman announces that his wife, obtained through their office, is extremely unwell, and sends their services in case the illness should prove fatal! Could more touching evidence be given of his grateful confidence?

In looking through our files of European exchanges we frequently chance upon important items of intelligence which the ocean telegraph has failed to report. The acute Paris correspondent of the *Nord*, for example, writes that on a certain day the Emperor's countenance was free from anxiety and more animated and cheerful than usual; and he concludes that the change must indicate that His Majesty had arrived at some important decision with reference to the event of the day. But it seems that cheerful or dismal, the Imperial countenance is always inscrutible, and the St. Simons of the Court were unable to determine whether the change betokened peace or war. That the circumstance should have been deemed worthy of telegraphing all over Europe shows how closely the Emperor is watched, and how intense is the anxiety of the public to catch at every indication of his policy.

A trial of more than ordinary interest has been commenced in England, involving the validity of two marriages and the possession of a title. Sir MARCUS SLADE claims to succeed his twin brother, the late Sir FREDERICK SLADE, on the ground that Sir FREDERICK's marriage was invalid. It is admitted that Lady SLADE's first husband was living at the time of her second marriage; but it is contended that, as he was an Austrian minor and a Protestant, while the lady was a Roman Catholic, the marriage was illegal and void according to the laws of that Empire. The prize at issue is the title of Baronetcy. The case awakens great interest in England, and it seems to be the general sentiment that English and Continental laws respecting the marriage of persons of different religious faiths require a thorough overhauling.

The uncertainty that hangs over the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE seems to have given fresh impetus to schemes of African exploration. An expedition to follow in the track of that unfortunate traveler has already been set on foot in England, and a French *savant* is about to explore the great Desert of Sahara, to solve the question whether it is possible to unite the French colonies of Senegal and Algeria by means of a caravan road passing through the City of Timbuctoo. M. DE SAINT is still prosecuting his researches in Central Africa, with great probability of their yielding a rich scientific harvest. If Africa were within reach of American enterprise, the whole continent would long ago have been explored and laid open to the world.

It appears that even Count BISMARCK has his little weaknesses. The Persian literary world, which was amused and scandalized by the photographic *liaison* of M. DUMAS' *père* and Miss MENKIN, is making merry over a similar one of the great Prussian Minister and Mlle. PAULINE LUCCA; but it is stated that this is due to an accidental *rencontre* of the charming singer with Count BISMARCK at the studio of the photographer, who was unable to resist the temptation to immortalize their amicable *tete-a-tete*.

A large number of monks and priests in Italy have taken advantage of the new privileges conferred upon them by the new law for civil marriages, and have rushed into wedlock with unexpected alacrity. Even the nuns have caught the infection, and the matrimonial mania threatens to complete the abolition of the convents begun by the civil law. Human nature appears to be a good deal stronger than the most rigid of monastic vows.

Sweden has adopted an American breech-loader for the use of her armies. Austria, France and other great Powers have rejected the American patterns on account of their cost and the length of time required to adapt machinery for their construction, although their general superiority is freely acknowledged.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minor Theatrical Notes.

Mr. BROUGHAM's clever melo-drama called "O'Donnell's Mission" has been, during the early evenings of this week, the attraction at the Olympic Theatre. As a literary work the play still wears that bright and festive aspect as when it first took the fancy of the town last season. In splendor and luxury of stage appointments it has suffered in the transference from Winter Garden to the Olympic. There was a time, however, when it might not be in the power or any one to say this. Nevertheless the piece recovered some of the earlier favors that followed it during the few nights of its revival—mainly through the fervid eloquence and romantic impassionment of Mr. BROUGHAM's acting, which are displayed to striking advantage in the character of that picturesque Irish officer *Capt. Roderick O'Donnell*. Of the other parts the more important were distributed among Mr. STUART ROBSON as the pusillanimous *Zadock*; Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, as the *Abbe*; and Mr. T. MORRIS, as the *Cardinal*. The remaining evenings of Mr. BROUGHAM's stay at the Olympic will be devoted by that fanciful comedian to the illustration of two of DICKENS' heroes, *Capt. Cuttle* and *Micawber*. To-night, which is also the occasion of Mr. BROUGHAM's benefit, he will appear as *Wilkins Micawber* in his own adaptation of "David Copperfield," and as *Powhatan* in his own enduring burlesque of "Pocahontas."

Mr. BARNUM has produced BOUCICAULT's drama of "The Octoroon" in the lecture-room of the Museum—an apartment, it is pertinent to say, quite as well stocked at all times with histrionic curiosities as the rest of the wooden halls are with other fossils or living "sights." The "Octoroon" is one of those plays which become fearfully lop-sided unless every character is acted by an intelligent artist. The piece can only be called "The Octoroon" when the Octoroon is especially well played; and when the palm of good acting has to be awarded to another character, the whole thing may be called "Old Pete," or "Little Paul," or "Salem Scudder." While Mr. Yankee LOCKE continues to play the part of the experimenting Yankee, the latter title will be most appropriate or the performance at the Museum. Some of the scenery, which has been painted for the present production of the drama, is as good as anything they have ever had at that unique establishment.

The Misses. JENNIE, IRENE and SOPHIE WORRELL, unique Sisterhood, who have hitherto played several engagements at other theatres in this City, have assumed management for themselves. They have succeeded Messrs. SMITH & BAKER, at the New-York Theatre, and have signalled by the opening productions an intention to pursue the burlesque and extravaganza class of play. Mr. BYRON's travesties on "Aladdin" and "Cinderella" are performed at present.

After the Saturday matinée of *Elizabeth*, which will be given to-morrow, at the French Theatre, it is Mme. RISTORI's present intention to devote her few remaining performances (with a single exception) to charitable purposes. The first of these exemplary representations will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Thursday next, and the proceeds will be given to aid the Italian Evening Schools. On Wednesday morning the second will be given, and that will be for the assistance of one of the most deserving local and benevolent societies, the American Dramatic Fund. At this performance Mme. RISTORI will appear as *Mary Stuart* for the last time. The third of the charitable series will be a matinée on Wednesday morning, of "Macbeth." for the benefit of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

Army Appointments to be Cancelled—Order from the War Department.

The following named persons appointed to positions in the army are notified that if their acceptances are not received by the Adjutant-General on or before May 20, 1867, their appointments will be canceled.

Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

MAY 8, 1867.

Illinois.—First-Lieut. Keys Danforth, Ninth Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, late First-Lieutenant Thirteenth Illinois; Second-Lieut. Francis Le Clair, Tenth Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, late Captain Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry; First-Lieut. C. M. Parks, Eighth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late First-Lieutenant Third U. S. Colored Cavalry of Illinois.

Indiana—Capt. John Leavell, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Major Eighth Indiana Cavalry; First Lieut. Burr H. Polk, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, late Major and A. A. G., former Captain Twenty-third Indiana; Second Lieut. Byron Dawson, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Captain Eighth Indiana Cavalry; Second Lieut. William E. Doyle, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, late First Lieut. Seventeenth Indiana Cavalry; Second Lieut. John L. Jones, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, late Captain Seventeenth Mounted Infantry.

Kansas.—Second Lieut. Charles L. Wall, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, late Captain Seventh Kansas Cavalry; Second Lieut. William Weston, Thirty-eighth United States Cavalry, late Lieutenant Seventh Kansas Cavalry; First Lieut. Silas Hunter, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, late Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh United States Colored Troops of Kansas.

Kentucky—Second Lieut. George Williams, Seventh Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late First Lieutenant Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.

Maryland—Second Lieut. J. Townsend Daniel, Seventh Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Major in Cole's Maryland Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert Neely, Forty-first Regiment U. S. Infantry, late Major First Maryland Infantry.

Massachusetts—First Lieut. E. B. Staples, Eighth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Captain Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

New-York—First Lieut. Phillip H. Lee, Tenth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late First Lieutenant Sixteenth New-York Cavalry; First Lieut. H. R. Redway, Tenth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Captain First New-York Veteran Cavalry; Second Lieut. Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Second Lieutenant Second New-York Cavalry.

Ohio—Second Lieut. E. B. Campbell, Ninth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Lieutenant Tenth Ohio Cavalry; Second Lieut. Cammillus P. Anderson, Thirty-Eighth Regiment U. S. Infantry, late Sergeant Tenth Ohio Volunteers.

Connecticut—First Lieut. Walter D. Munson, Tenth Regiment U. S. Cavalry, late Captain Second U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Disabilities of Naturalized Citizens Abroad.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

The correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Prussia and France, since 1859, on claims against our naturalized citizens for military service abroad, has just been published. In 1865 Count BISMARCK made a proposition for the settlement of the vexatious question, offering exemption to all Prussian subjects returning to their native land who had left before their seventeenth year; and exemption also, to all other persons who were not in the army, or notified to enter, at the time of leaving, and who shall have been out of the country for two years. This proposition was not satisfactory, and Mr. SEWARD so informed Mr. WRIGHT, concluding his dispatch by saying:

"The United States have accepted and established a Government upon the principle of the rights of men, who have committed no crime, to choose the State in which they will live, and to incorporate themselves as members of that State, and to enjoy henceforth its privileges and its benefits, among which is included protection. This principle is recommended by sentiments of humanity and abstract justice. It is a principle which we cannot waive. It is not believed that the military service which can be procured by any foreign State, in the denial of this principle, can be important or even useful to that State. The President desires that you present the subject to the serious consideration of Count BISMARCK. In doing so you will assure the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we are animated by sentiments of sincere friendship and good will to Prussia, and that therefore we shall be ready to receive and to consider with candor any opinions upon the subject that the Prussian Government may think proper to communicate."

The Prussian Government has not made any advances, however, for a settlement of the question, although Mr. SEWARD, some months after the above dispatch was sent, said, in an official letter to Mr. WRIGHT:

"Will you suggest, informally, to Count BISMARCK the inquiry whether it would not be deemed consistent now with the dignity and greatness of Prussia to recognize the principle of naturalization as a natural and inherent right of manhood. In reflecting upon the subject I am not able to believe that Prussia, any more than the United States, can, nor need, to rely upon compulsory military service by subjects who have incorporated themselves as members of foreign States. Secondly—I know of no circumstances which would tend to place Prussia on an elevation so high among the modern nations as the adoption of that principle, which has at the basis of the American Republic."

The American Chapel at Rome.

The New-York *Observer*, commenting upon the letter of Gen. RUFUS KING, lately publishes in the TIMES, says:

"Some of the papers in this country have endeavored to create the impression that the facts in regard to the suppression of Protestant worship at Rome by the Papal authorities were not as we represented them at the time. They were literally so. Not only were the Scotch pastors, with which many American Presbyterians, clergymen and laymen, joined, peremptorily ordered to suspend their worship, but it was distinctly threatened that the American chapel would share the same fate. When Mr. KING transfered the arms of the United States Legation to the door of the chapel, it necessarily had the same effect as if he had moved an army to guard it. The arms of the Legation gave it the protection of our own Government as if the chapel had been "transferred" to American soil. The Pope dare not interfere. But for this act on the part of Mr. KING the chapel would long since have been closed. And even now ten or twelve Americans, if they are Protestants, dare not meet together to pray and praise God anywhere within the walls of Rome but in the Episcopal chapel, which, according to all our information, is very high church at that. The public have not been misinformed in regard to this matter, but there are those who are now seeking to create a false impression as to the facts in the case. The facts are simply as we have given them above."

The Russian Treaty.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, correcting a statement, which is going the rounds of the Press, that a copy of the Russian Treaty was sent from Washington to St. Petersburgh by telegraph, says:

"We learn, on inquiry at the State Department, that no expense has been since paid or incurred in sending the treaty to St. Petersburgh, either by telegraph, by special agent or by mail, as is erroneously supposed in the foregoing paragraph. The exchange of ratifications is to take place not at St. Petersburgh, but at Washington, and must be completed within ninety days from the date of the treaty. The expense of its transmission to and return from St. Petersburgh, whatever it may be, falls upon and is de rayed by Russia. The first expense which the United States is likely to incur will be the official promulgation of the treaty, and the sending of some military agent from San Francisco to take possession of and raise the United States flag over the newly acquired territory on or about the 4th of July next."

A Vigorous Republican Protest.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

From all parts of the country the response of patriotic Republicans to the threat of THAD. STEVENS that the Southern States shall be excluded after they have complied with the Reconstruction Bill, is *an emphatic and unmistakable protest against such violation of honor and faithlessness to contract.* Congress has said to the South that it may have representation and participation in the Federal councils, upon certain terms. The Republican Party, in every State of the North, accepted this platform last Fall. Upon the issue thus made, pure and simple, that party went before the country. And in all the originally loyal States, from Maine to Missouri, it was indorsed. THAD. STEVENS, the apostle of hate and champion of malignity, did his very worst to secure an acceptance of his pet theories, "confiscat on and punishment." He cajoled, threatened and ridiculed by times. *He even went so far as to vote with the Democracy against his own party, when it refused to indorse his vagaries.* But he was uniformly defeated. Not a single measure originated by him was adopted in the shape in which it left his hands. Mr. STEVENS has therefore no right to speak for the Republican Party. Its sentiment is truly represented by Senator WILSON, who assures the Southern people that they shall have representation as their reward for obedience to the laws. Unless the Supreme Court shall impose an injunction, and the President suspend the execution of the act in obedience to it, we predict that several States will have complied with all the preliminary conditions and secured their representation in Congress before the close of its next session. Put that in your memory-box and see whether the event proves that THAD. STEVENS or the Republican Party is right?

Hon. A. H. Stephens and President Johnson.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Atlanta, states that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS remains at his home in Crawfordsville practising law, and he adds the following regarding his election to the United States Senatorship:

"Mr. STEPHENS, as is well known, did not desire to be elected. He told his friends so; but they urged it upon him. Gen. JIM SMITH was the man who had most to do with it. He happened to be in the interior of Georgia at the time in a military command, I think, and took great interest in the matter, representing the views, no doubt, of the Northern War Democracy, with which he acted politically. STEEDMAN telegraphed to JOHNSON to know if it would be advisable to elect STEPHENS. The President replied very decidedly in the negative, saying that Mr. STEPHENS was on parole and ought not to meddle in politics at all. His advice was not taken, and STEPHENS was elected. It will be remembered that many Radical papers of the North accused Mr. JOHNSON of aiding in the election of STEPHENS, and spoke of it as an insult to the North, &c. What I state here I have from a man who has in his possession the correspondence that passed between STEEDMAN and the President."

"THE ATHENS CUT OFF."—There is still a good deal of wrangling about the running of the Athens road, and the steamboat and railroad managers are yet anxious. The Central folks say that if they are to run a new line, they must have the best boats on the river to connect with their trains at Athens. They now say that it must be composed of the steamers *D.an Richmond* and *Drew* on the start. They want to make a good show, thus diverting travel from other lines. Should the steamboat managers comply with this demand, the *Vanderbilt* will run in connection with the *St. John* to this city, for Mr. DREW did not succeed in obtaining control of the new boats which were built for the Boston route. The boats running on the Athens route will lay over on Saturday and run Sunday. The boats running to this city will run on Saturday and lay over on Sunday. By this arrangement a train will leave this city every Sunday morning for Saratoga Springs.—*Albany Evening Journal, May 8.*

Railroad Convention.

The Convention reassembled yesterday morning.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. BUFORD, was adopted:

Resolved, That the railroads represented in this Convention will unite in their efforts to prevent in future the use of private agencies in the sale of tickets on commission, and that the Chairman appoint a special Committee of three to carry out the objects of this resolution.

The Chair appointed Messrs. HINCKLEY, DEVIN and KEEP as such Committee.

Mr. WELSH read a report on the proposed Railroad Bureau or Association for the mutual advancement of the interests of all railroad companies represented in the Convention.

Mr. WADLEY, of the Committee on the Classification of the Rates of Fare, read a report suggesting nine classes of fare, and embracing over seven hundred different articles generally transported over railroads, discarding specific rates and measurement, and charging only by weight. It also recommended railroad companies to charge fair but remunerating rates for freight, and deprecated any attempt of competing lines to work against each other's interest. The report was accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution that the transportation of mail matter should be paid for at the same rates as express matter, reported: "That it is the opinion of this Convention that an equitable measure of the remuneration, which should be made to railroad companies for the transportation of mail matter and mail agents over their respective roads, will be found in the rates that would be charged to and paid for by individuals or corporations for similar service, having due regard to car service, room occupied, weight of matter, expense of employes in carrying mail matter from stations to Post-offices, the number of Government agents carried, or when carried by regular passenger trains, at suitable times for railroad companies or otherwise."

The report was debated and referred back to the Committee.

The Convention shortly afterward adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 18th of July, at Altoona, Penn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL OF A FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The fire annihilator of Messrs. LEVY BROTHERS was satisfactorily tested yesterday afternoon, at the Battery Barracks, in the presence of the Fire Commissioners, several representatives of Insurance Companies, volunteer and paid firemen, with others interested in the speedy extinction of conflagrations. An inclosure of boards, covering a space of about 100 square feet, was filled with tar-barrels, shavings and other combustibles, which, on ignition, were extinguished by the annihilator in less than two minutes. The appearance of the machine is singularly simple. It resembles a gigantic ice cooler, and is strapped to the back of the operator, who by simply turning a tap, the fluid, by pressure, runs into a small bore, and with considerable force is thrown upon the flames, which soon succumb. The inventors do not claim that they can quell large conflagrations, but state that their great object is to retard the progress of fire in its incipient stage. For instance, in tenement houses, where one room is in flames, an application of the invention would prevent the burning of the remainder of the building. This was satisfactorily proved at the late fires in Dutch-street and corner of Crosby and Spring. The invention consists of a small cylindrical vessel constructed to stand a pressure of about 250 pounds on an inch, and the general pressure when ready for use is about 60 pounds to the inch, which pressure is produced by carbonic acid gas generated in the machine. The great principle of the invention is that all fire require a certain amount of oxygen to burn, and as carbonic acid gas is much more dense than the atmosphere consequently the oxygen is displaced by introducing this gas in a liquid form, thus leaving nothing for the fire to feed upon, and rendering its extinguishment inevitable. The spectators generally expressed their satisfaction at the result of the experiments. Mr. DECKER, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was burned about the hands and face by a sudden draught of wind blowing the flames toward him as he entered the inclosure.

ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER.—At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. R. W. DAVIS, engineer on board the steamer *Mississippi*, came into the Eighth Ward Police Station, and reported that he had been brutally assaulted and beaten by a gang of five or six rowdies, who also robbed him of his coat and $15 in money. The Sergeant in charge sent Roundsman KASS with Mr. DAVIS to endeavor to find the thieves. He had not gone far before he discovered that the unfortunate engineer was becoming faint and exhausted from the result of the injuries received by him, so he brought him back to the Station-house, where Police Surgeon FOOLKR was summoned, and attended the wounded man, when he was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. At last accounts the patient was in a very critical condition. No arrests have been made.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The New-York State Associated Press, in session at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. J. M. FRANCIS, of the Troy *Times*. Secretary and Treasurer, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of the Utica *Herald*. Executive Committe, G. W. DEMERS, of the Albany *Journal*; G. G. COOPER, of the Rochester *Union*; and JOSEPH WARREN, of the Buffalo *Courier*. The franchises of the Association were withdrawn from the Troy *Press* and Utica *Telegraph*.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Excise Board was held yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair. A communication from the Temperance Society of Brooklyn, complimenting the Board and asking a reduction in the number of licenses, ordered on file. Mr. ACTON reported that 3,500 applications had been received for license, and 2,185 granted. Since the 1st of May the sum of $650,000 had been received for licenses. Superintendent KENNEDY presented a number of complaints against liquor dealers for violation of the law. The Board then adjourned.

SHOOTING CASE IN MERCER-STREET.—At about 5:30 o'clock last evening, a man named WILLIAM GILBERT, residing at No. 198 Sixth-avenue, was shot in the abdomen by a man named BENJAMIN HONEY, in a carpenter-shop in Mercer-street, near Houston. Family difficulties were the cause of the affair. The wounded man was taken home by a friend. His injuries are not considered mortal. HONEY was arrested by the Police.

MEETING OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee was held last evening at the rooms, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Mr. THOS. E. SMITH in the chair. The name of JAMES M. TUTTLE was added to the Executive Committee. After the transaction of some other business of little general importance, the Committee adjourned.

IMPORTANT REVENUE SEIZURES.—Yesterday Inspector THOMAS E. SMITH, of the Eighth District, seized five large distilleries in Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, for alleged violation of the Revenue Law. A considerable quantity of whisky was seized at each of these places by the officers, and is now in the custody of the United States authorities.

TEMPERANCE.—A new Temple of Honor and Temperance, entitled "Enterprise No. 3," was instituted on Tuesday evening, at the Hall, corner Grand and Ludlow streets, Messrs. WM. E. BROWN, G. W. C. T., and ROBERT JACKSON, G. W. R., officiating. After the formal ceremonies were concluded, appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. J. D. GRAHAM, F. FRIEND, Jr., and other gentlemen present.

FOUND DROWNED.—Justice BENNETT held an inquest yesterday at Bay Ridge on the body of an unknown man who was found on the beach. The deceased was five feet and three inches high, and was dressed in brown cassimere pants, plaid vest, gray shirt, woolen socks, knit drawers and pegged shoes.

THE HOWARD MISSION.—The anniversary exercises of the Mission will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. The site for the new Mission-house cost, we are told, $55,000, and the building will cost $100,000. The expenses of the Mission for the past year exceeded $30,000. Help therefore is needed.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD STABLEMEN.—There is a general strike among the stablemen of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth-avenue Railroads. The Seventh-avenue Company have supplied the places of the strikers, but the difficulty will cause some derangement in the running of cars on all the lines.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THOMAS HARDING, a laborer, was severely injured in the back yesterday morning by the accidental fall of a shed in Mr. BRIGGS' cooper-yard at No. 252 South-street. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Second Ward Police.

THE FOX-QUEEN LIBEL SUIT.—The further examination in this case was set down for yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court, but owing to the illness of Justice SHANDLEY, an adjournment was agreed upon until next Thursday, the 16th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring, $16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR quiet at $9. WHEAT quiet and no sales; No. 2 Milwaukee Club was held at $3. CORN dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow Illinois at $1 27½. OATS firm but dull; sales 3,000 bushels State at 83c. BARLEY nominal at $1 20 for Canadian. RYE and PEAS quiet. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts are selling at $36, Shipstuffs at $38@$40, and Middlings at $42 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Peas 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 50 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,500 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12,700 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—2,600 bushels Wheat, 10,400 bushels Corn, 8,800 bushels Barley, 24,000 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

Better grades of FLOUR are in fair demand at $13@$14 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and firm at an advance of 1c.@3c.; No. 2 sold at $2 68@$2 70, closing inactive at $2 68. CORN less active; sales of No. 1 at $1 05½@$1 06¾, closing dull at $1 05½; No. 2, 99c.@$1. OATS less active at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY unsettled at 91c.@97c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS neglected. CATTLE dull at a decline of 25c.; sales at $6@$6 80 for common Cows to butchers; $7@$7 87½ for good Steers, and $8@$8 42 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS steady at $6 40@$7 for fair to best. SHEEP fairly active at $7 75@$8 37½. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 600 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR firm and unchanged; transactions are light. WHEAT firm and in good milling demand. Sales 4,000 bushels White Canada at $3 45@$3 50. CORN—The market is tending downward, and there is no disposition to operate; buyers and sellers are wide apart; sales 7,500 bushels Yellow new Chicago at $1 15. OATS are in good demand and higher; sales 3,000 bushels Ohio at 80c., 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c. RYE and BARLEY are unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES are quiet and unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn 12c., Oats 7½c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 300,000 bushels; Oats, 117,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Twenty vessels in sight; all will arrive this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON unchanged; Low Middlings, 23c.@24c.; sales, 2,900 bales; receipts, 693 bales; exports, 233 bales. SUGAR, 12½c.@12¾c. for fully fair, and 13¼c. for prime. MOLASSES—Nothing doing, and nominally 50c.@60c. for fermenting, and 75c. for prime. FLOUR dull, but held at full prices; Superfine, $13 25@$13 50. CORN firm and unchanged; Mixed and Yellow, $1 46; White, $1 50. OATS are tending upward; sales light at 95c. PORK dull and 25c. lower. BACON dull and unchanged. WHISKY—Only a retail business; Western, $2 20@$2 30. Gold, 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 46½@50¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 9.

TOBACCO—Better qualities bring full prices, but low grades are heavy. COTTON flat. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; choice Fall higher; Spring, $2 75; good to prime Fall, $3 35@$3 50; choice, $3 60. CORN declining at $1 14@$1 16 for Yellow, and $1 15@$1 18 for White. OATS easier at 91c.@94c. RYE, $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $22 50@$23 62½. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Canvassed sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c. LARD, 12½c. for choice kettle-rendered, but was generally held at 12¾c. WHISKY heavy.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of White at $3 65. CORN dull at $1 68. OATS firm at 78c. RYE steady at $1 70. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 36½. MESS PORK unchanged, dull and held at $22 50. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON is in moderate demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¾c. LARD buoyant at 12¾c., holders asking 13c. BUTTER and CHEESE quiet and unchanged. GROCERIES quiet and steady. Gold, 136½ buying, 137½ selling. Exchange steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR firm; Double Extras, $14 50; Country Extras, $13 50; Extras, $13. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $2 95; No. 2, $2 80@$2 83; No. 3, $2 66@$2 67. OATS advanced 2c. CORN quiet. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 9.

Sales of 206 hhds. TOBACCO at full rates, from $3@$20 25. Superfine FLOUR, $10@$11. WHEAT—none here. CORN—Shelled, white, $1 16; delivered, on the ear, in bulk, 82c.@83c. OATS, in bulk, 82c.@83c. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, $12½c. LARD firm at 12½c. in tierces. RAW WHISKY, $2 25.

TOLEDO, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Amber has advanced 3c.; sales at $3 23; White is unchanged; sales of No. 1 Red Wabash at $3 25. CORN opened at a decline of 2c., but closed at an advance of 1c. on yesterday's prices. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 9.

COTTON 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 54c.; no sales. CRUDE TURPENTINE $3@$4; $2 for hard. ROSIN dull and lower; common, $2 80; No. 2, $3; No. 1, $3 50@$4; Pale, $4 50@$5 50. TAR unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, May 9.

COTTON dull and nominal at 23c.@23¼c. CORN, $1 28@$1 30. OATS, 85c.@90c. HAY, $26@$27. PORK, $23 50@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD, 14½c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON opened easy, but closed very irregular with a good inquiry; sales, 380 bales; receipts, 400 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. Receipts of the week, 3,080 bales; exports, 1,700 bales. Stock on hand, 12,925 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR active and firm; the New-York demand is unabated. Sales of California at $6 50@$7, and Oregon at $6 25. WHEAT quiet at $2@$2 10. Legal tenders, 74.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON—The demand is light and but little is offering; sales 250 bales; receipts, 266 bales. Middling, 23¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 9.

The Cotton market closed firm and a shade higher; sales 80 bales; receipts, 26 bales. Strict middling, 23c.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON—The demand is light and but little

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81.	113¼	113¾	June, 7-30.....	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon 1881.	113¾	113¾	July, 7-30.....	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106	106⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '65	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107¼	107⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '65	118½	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105¼	105⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '65	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65.	107¼	107⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116¼
10-40 Registered.	99⅜	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅝	99⅞	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113¼
Gold.....	137¼	137⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅜	112⅝
August, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112⅛

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 9, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay the DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.75 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.55 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.
Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travellers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

REMOVAL.
CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Principal Office now removed to No. 104 Broadway.
Branch Office No. 32 Wall-st.
R. F. MASON, President.
GEORGE A. DEESSER, Secretary.
April 25, 1867.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT, NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 30 PINE-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 52 Pine-st., on the 22d day of May, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the North National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1867, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.
FELICIA A. HACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. MYER,
Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE AND JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.
GEO. C. DUNBAR HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 46 Pine-st. to No. 7 Wall-st., corner of New, under the St. Nicholas Bank. Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold on commission.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 27, 1867.
PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stock, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.
GEORGE STOKER,
GEORGE CROOME,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 5 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the East India Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year. Polls closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO., No. 19 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Transfer books will be closed until after election.
HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Fox er Iron Ore Mining Company will be held at No. 21 Pine-st., basement, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1867, at 2½ P. M., By order of
C. H. SMITH, President, pro tem.
HY. SWEETLAND, Secretary, pro tem.

A MEMBER OF THE OPEN BOARD OF Brokers would like to make an arrangement with some member or firm of the Old Board, who do a large commission business, to buy and sell stocks at the Open Board and in the Long Room, either at a salary or on commission. Address A. B., Box No. 1,957 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement).
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Dividends, coupons and interest collected.
Liberal advances or Government and other securities.
Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27th-ST. AND 4th-AVE., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867.
THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.
G. R. CARHART, President.

VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—For Prospectus, or to secure one or more "original interests," $100 each, address at once or apply to D. M. MITCHESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

$90 000 to loan on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Also, $4,000 to loan on a farm. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th May. Transfer books closed to that date.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 15,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.
The said act contains the following provisions, viz.: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit in the manner and within the time limited by the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Board of Audit, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York are appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I. (Room No. 15,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
The said act contains the following provision:
"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 16 City Hall, to consider the subject of stopping the running of cars by steam on 11th-av. below 53d-st. All parties interested are invited to be present.
H. MURRAY,
P. GIBNEY,
A. HARTMAN,
G. W. CREGIER,
J. E. McVEANY,
Committee on Railroads.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS CITY NEW-YORK, No. 896 Broadway.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Assessor will be in attendance at his office on the 22d day of May inst., and for five days next thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to hear and determine any appeals that may be presented relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.
All appeals must be made in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
Notice is further given, that no appeal will be allowed to any party after the said five days have elapsed, and the annual list containing the assessment shall have been transmitted to the Collector.
A. J. BLEECKER, United States Assessor,
Eighth District New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
May 3, 1867.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNELL, Clerk.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST 23D-ST.—FINELY LOCATED FIRST-class three-story brick house, 40x60, in superior order, lot 25x142, and coachway to 24th-st., for sale very cheap. Possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST COTTAGE house in Brooklyn, E. D.; house 25x60; three rooms deep; also a splendid stable, 20x25; size of lots 80x100, on a corner; possession at once. Apply to WILLIAM C. WALKER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Bridgeport, Conn., for sale, known as "Lindencroft," the home of P. T. Barnum, Esq., consisting of 6 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with fruit trees in abundance. House built in 1861, 50x75, of wood filled in with brick, with wings; contains all the modern improvements. Also coachhouse, greenhouse, laundry, barn, and two dwellings for gardener and coachman; house heated by steam; but three-quarters of a mile from post-office; horse railroad passes the house.
The owner sells only on account of illness of his wife. Will exchange for City property.
The mansion is situated within 200 rods of the salt water, which is in plain view; it is within five minutes' ride of the beautiful "Sea-side Park," whose carriage drives are washed by the waves of Long Island Sound. Full particulars and photographic view at our office.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x45, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, watercloset, &c.
Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.
The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 6½ acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c., fruits of all kinds in abundance.
This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island. The Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of selling the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, have been authorized, by a recent act of the Legislature, to sell the same at private sale for not less than $400,000. The grounds embrace about 25 acres, including one of the most valuable water fronts in the harbor of New-York. The Board is now prepared to entertain proposals for their purchase at private sale in accordance with the act above mentioned. A map of the property can be seen, and full particulars of the terms of sale ascertained, on application to H. W. JOHNSON, Esq., the counsel of the Board, at No. 38 Pine-st.
WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—On the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, within seven minutes' walk of Post-office, telegraph, steamboat and railroad stations; commodious mansion, with tenant building, barn, shed and well-filled ice-house, large garden plat for vegetables, and fine fruit, shade and ornamental trees; three wells, excellent water two cisterns; inland and river scenery delightful; neighborhood unexceptionable. Its rare healthiness and freedom from annoyance has been tested by the present owner and occupant for the past 26 years. Address Messrs. D. P. CLARK & BRO., No. 330 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT RHINEcliff FOR SALE OR TO LET—The neat gothic cottage, with garden, formerly the residence of Capt. Morrow, situated at Rhinecliff, on Dutchess Terrace, directly facing the river, and within two minutes' walk of the Rhinebeck Station of the Hudson River Railroad, where all the passenger trains stop. The view is very beautiful. The house is convenient and in excellent order, the furniture neat and appropriate. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to Mrs. MORROW, on the premises; or to WILLIAM KELLY, Rhinebeck, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a beautiful country residence of 27 acres on the Cove Road, Staten Island; one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from the Battery. This property, containing nineteen rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements; water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession. The furniture can be had if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agent, 1,261 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental tree in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 88 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by
W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, in lots of 160 acres or the finest kind of cotton and corn land, situated within twenty miles of Montgomery, Ala.; and 19,000 acres of the best kind of timbered land, near Pensacola, Fla., conveniently situated for shipping.
If I can sell both tracts, I will take $7 50 per acre, cash. This land all belongs to one man, who intends leaving the country, and the titles are undoubted.
L. LOWE, Montgomery, Ala.
Refers to Josh. M. Cooper, No. 11 Maiden-lane, and Geo. J. Forrest, No. 19 Nassau-st.

A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR ACRES IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, fronting on LONG ISLAND SOUND, for sale, with a good and substantial dwelling-house, in first-class order, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is to be sold to CLOSE AN ESTATE; terms easy.
For further particulars inquire of
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEAR Sea-side City Hall, New-York, in the middle of Central Park; high ground, for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS OWNER OF 50 acres of land very favorably located, contiguous to a railroad station; about one hour from the City, with several trains for business men; he wishes to find some party accustomed to out-door gardening and selling such grounds for private residences, or an association of gentlemen who would buy for immediate improvement. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 260 acres, well stocked and beautifully situated on Greenwood Lake, New-York, Orange County, N. Y., embracing a very rich and valuable peat bed, and the handsomest building sites for hotels or private residences on the lake. For particulars apply to CALDWELL, on the premises, or to CALDWELL & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—House 47 by 43, 2½ stories, 12 feet hall, piazzas front and rear; 8 acres lawn, handsomely studded with shade and fruit trees; garden; stable for 2 horses; also, stock, furniture and tools, if wanted. For photographs and particulars, apply at Earle's Hotel.

WEST MORRISANIA — WESTCHESTER County, N. Y.—For sale or to let, a medium-sized house and a fine p of improved ground, 63x240 feet, on William-st., three minutes from Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad, thirty minutes from 26th-st.
W. G. ALLISON, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESter County, a large and convenient house, nicely finished; good well and cistern water; garden planted, and a variety of fruits; possession immediately. Apply on premises corner of 3d-av. and 3d-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM AT GRAVESend, comprising 46 acres of good land, fine buildings, fruit, &c., very desirably located; will be divided up to suit purchasers. Apply to J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, N. Y., A BEAUTIFUL place; house, containing 13 rooms; three acres, well shaded; plenty of fruits of all kinds. Apply to Mrs. JACKSON, on the premises.

13,000 ACRES OF LAND IN CASS County, Iowa, tax title, full and complete; for sale cheap. Apply to S. W. JOHNSON & KING, No. 6 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eighth Annual Examination of the members of the graduating class of this institution, preparatory to their admission to the Bar, will be held at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2½ o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 127 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,600 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

AT NO. 245 BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET —The second, third and fourth floors, separately or together; each floor, 25x114½ feet, with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway, and entrance on Murray-st.; Broadway stairs to be widened.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., 41 Park-row.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.—Store No. 245 Broadway; five floors 25x114½ feet each, with 12½x25 feet floors; hatchway and entrance on Murray-st.
Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET
EN SUITE OR SINGLY,
Opposite the Brevoort House.
Apply at No. 16 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
Parlor floor
TO LET.
Apply at No. 16 FIFTH-Avenue.

PLUM POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A country residence, furnished, on the west shore of the Hudson; two and a half miles south of Newburgh City; for beauty, natural advantages, superb views and extensive pleasure grounds, is unsurpassed if equaled on the river; beautiful woods surround the place and in front a mile of gravel beach; fine large house with outbuildings, garden, fruit and ice; the whole place, 115 acres, is very valuable and for sale on liberal terms. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient house, 25 minutes from Peck-slip by steamboat and ferry; situation healthy and elevated, with fine views; house 42x40, two stories and basement, 14 rooms and wide piazzas front and rear; on the place are flowers and fruit with shade in abundance, carriage house and stable. For particulars, apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, or J. B. BAYLEY, on the premises.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON NORTH BROADway, just above Ashburton-av., a furnished house, two stories and basement; first floor, parlor, dining room and study; second floor, two large and two small bedrooms; gas throughout, water in kitchen; no stable; rent $200 per month. Will be let to a good tenant by the year. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house in Harlem, with all modern improvements and in perfect order, to let or lease upon very moderate terms; good neighborhood and near the boat landing, 126th-st. Apply or address Room 12, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, pleasantly situated on the Raritan River, one mile from Bound Brook; house partly furnished, 3½ acres of ground, with garden and all kinds of fruit; fine barn and all necessary outbuildings; will rent for six months for $700.
A. SARGENT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, pleasantly located at Staten Island, Fordham Heights, Manhattanville, Yonkers, N. Y.; Irvington, N. J.; Stamford, Conn., &c. Also furnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of Joan Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 34 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM Tarrytown, a country residence; large house, barn and carriage-house, twenty-five acres of land, abundance of fruits; location desirable; terms low for the year $1,000. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, WITHIN FORTYfive minutes of the City, on the Hudson River, a snug cot age, barn and carriage-house; fine shade, abundance of fruit; cottage has all modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on the Hudson River to rent for the Summer or by the year; house contains sixteen rooms and all the modern improvements. For particulars apply at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, New-York.

FOR RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM June 1, a small cottage house in the village of Litchfield, Conn.; seven rooms, furnished, with a good garden; terms $60 per month. Apply on the premises or to
WILLIAM KELLY.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st.; 60x100 feet, well lighted and suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, A LARGE MANsion and 18 acres good land; plenty of fruit; would make a fine boarding house; rent $1,200 to a good tenant; one hour from New-York; rent partly boarded out if desired. N. NILES, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO RENT—NEAR WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, a large house, plainly furnished; pi no; considerable fruit; $1,400 per season if not rented by June 1; boarders will be taken at $14 per week. Apply to W. A. BRIARD.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, 27 acres, late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, UNFURNISHED, a beautiful cottage, nine rooms, good garden, abundance of fruit, two acres of land, shade trees, near the depot; rent for the year $450.
KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, conveniently furnished and supply by mail, to have New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTPORT, Conn. a good house and garden, for six months or one year; village very healthy; six churches, good schools, stores, &c.; rent $60 per year. Apply to JOHN L. MURRAY, Westport, Conn.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PLACE TO LET FOR FOR SALE—At Cruger's, on the Hudson River, on high ground; first-c ass in every respect. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET — AT PLEASANTVILLE

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....C. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11
ERIN, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, GRACE.....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, June 1

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 23 fr. cents. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken at the lowest rates and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LONDON AND BREST.

The new and elegant British iron steamship
WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River,
SATURDAY, 25th. 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....EOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wines) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $180; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance and stewardess free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMISE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....BERTRAND.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will despatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 20, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....80 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA.....May 15
PALMYRA.....May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.		By the mail steamers sailing every Wednesday.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAM-SHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE, Capt. GREENE.....THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 30
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $3.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....May 18.
MANHATTAN.....June 1.
MINNESOTA.....June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 15th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY CITY QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAT, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Meals and attendance free.
All departures from Panama, those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO to save San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden.
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place,
D. ARGENBRIGHT, Agent, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st., New-York.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE—CHARLESTON, S. C.
FOR THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Cabin passage $15. The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other fast and popular steamship will be dispatched *every Saturday* at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received till hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The Powerful and Fast Steamship
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 18.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
GEORGE E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14.
LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 21.
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading on all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
R. McCREADY, President.
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. W. F. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow May 18.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. U. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st. New-York,
TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Valuable brick house and lot No. 10 East Warren-st., 21.10x47x100; three-story basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick front and high-stoop, contains 12 rooms, marble mantels, 9 large closets, gas fixtures, bell, speaking-tubes, range, &c., connection with sewer, yards flagged, splendid grape arbor, pleasant neighborhood and only half a block from two lines of cars.
Also desirable store property, being the northwest corner of Nassau-st. and Hudson-av., two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, 24x62, has water and gas, sewer connections, &c., and is an excellent investment either for renting or occupation.
Also 17 lots of ground in the Nineteenth Ward, on and adjoining to Bedford-av., which is to be paved with Nicolson or Belgian pavement, and destined to be the finest avenue in the City, and leading direct to the Park.
Capitalists, we would invite your attention to the above. These are the only lots on Bedford-av. to be offered at auction; they must rapidly increase in value, and this sale will afford an opportunity for profitable investment.
Terms easy. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. HOLDRIDGE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 Lafayette-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part:
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, oak buffet mirror back, oak side and card tables, oak dining chairs in leather, arm chairs, bronze statuette, marble clock, china and glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Black walnut library table in leather, library chairs, revolving chair, Brussels carpet.
PARLOR—Chickering piano, 7 octave, piano stool, rosewood etagere, mirror back, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops, inlaid chess table, rosewood parlor suites in crimson damask, sofas, tete-a-tete, side and arm chairs, &c., velvet carpets, ebony and gilt cabinets, large pier and side mirrors. Also, several fine oil paintings.
BED-CHAMBERS—Black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, card tables, chairs, wardrobe commode, spring beds, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds and pillows, damask curtains, engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
KITCHEN—Large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, by permit, which can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN
of 779 tons; length of keel, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. K. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,500 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo bark *Jasper* from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS AND CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HORATIO BOGERT, Esq., REFEREE:
WEST 31ST-ST.—Three three-story brick houses and lots on north side of West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as Nos. 349, 351, 353, each 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Houses have modern improvements.
1 TH-AV.—The four-story brick house and lot on west side of 10th-av., 57 feet south of 33d-st., 19 feet in width by 56 feet in depth.
A farm of about 93 acres, situated in Clarkstown, Rockland County, 3 miles from Nyack, and near the village of Clarksville, occupied by Mrs. Jane McKinzie. There are on the premises a large mansion-house, farmer's house, barns and outbuildings.
GEORGE S. STITT, Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NINETY VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK.—19TH-AV., 18TH, 19TH, 118TH STS.—BY ORDER OF COURT, REUBEN M. WILKINS, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—Sixteen lots on west side of 8th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 108th and 110th sts.
108TH-ST.—Seven lots on north side of 108th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
109TH-ST.—Seventeen lots on south side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
110TH-ST.—Nineteen lots on south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
Plots can be opened.
Terms of sale will be liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,536 600 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Savoy, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, BENJAMIN BRIDGE WEST, JAMES BROWN and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, of the third part, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unfunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the 20th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby also postponed to THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1858.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d28-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom1
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866 je1-lawtoy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtoc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eighth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1867 mh30-lawtomy30

AUCTION SALES.

30,000 TONS
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 30,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, within six weeks of the day of sale.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the Company's office.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., consisting of a general assortment,

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Equal Rights Convention---The Universal Peace Society---The American Bible Society---Institution for the Deaf and Dumb---American and Foreign Christian Union and the Congregational Union.

The Equal Rights Association.

The American Equal Rights Association held its first anniversary in the Church of the Puritans yesterday morning and evening. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, of Philadelphia.

THE MORNING SESSION

was well attended, the audience for the most part being composed of ladies.

SPEECH OF MR. PURVIS.

On being introduced by SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mr. PURVIS commenced his remarks by alluding to the comprehensive work of freedom, and congratulated the audience on the rapid progress which had been made in the cause of equal rights. In his view the true idea of a Republican Government was the equal rights of all, without regard to sex. The speaker then referred in general terms to the nature of the work to be accomplished, and closed by stating that the principles in detail of the Association would be explained by the speakers who were to follow him.

At this juncture LUCRETIA MOTT ascended the platform, and was greeted with the customary manifestations of approval.

SPEECH OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

MISS ANTHONY was the next speaker. She said that although the President had called upon her for a statement of the condition of the Society, she had not been able, in consequence of other duties, to prepare a written account. Within the year contributions amounting to $4,714 had been received, but all this had been expended in the advancement of the cause. The work had become so great that they found it difficult with their present limited means to carry it thoroughly forward. The speaker next spoke of the efforts of LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and her husband, who were traveling through Kansas in ox-carts and other rude conveyances, for the sake of enlightening the people on the subject of equal rights. The people of Kansas were not satisfied with two agents, but desired eight or ten more possessed of able lecturing talent. They also wanted to incite sufficient interest to warrant the holding of a State Convention. The speaker closed by appealing to those present to aid in the advancement of the cause.

MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT remarked that the verbal report was very interesting; and would doubtless do quite as much good as a written statement. She apologized, on account of advanced age and pressing duties to attend to, for not being better informed as to what had been already achieved by the Association, and expressed her readiness to yield the chair to Mr. PURVIS. She mentioned particularly that the Association was in great need of a newspaper as an organ to represent and promulgate its principles.

RESOLUTIONS.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That government, of all sciences, is the most exalted and comprehensive, including, as it does, all the political, commercial, religious, educational and social interests of the race.

Resolved, That to speak of the ballot as an article of merchandise, and of the science of government as the "muddy pool of politics," is most demoralizing to a nation based on universal suffrage.

At the conclusion of the reading, an aged colored woman, well known as Sojourner Truth, took a seat on the platform. Her independent demeanor was the cause of some merriment and much evident satisfaction to the audience.

SPEECH OF MRS. STANTON.

MRS. STANTON held that the friends of their cause regarded the right of women to vote a sacred one. They had no special claims to make for women or for the colored race, but the arguments which they put forth were embodied in the sentiments of JOHN BRIGHT on reform, and could be found in the recent liberation act of the Emperor of Brazil. They were now masters of the situation, and universal suffrage was the key-note of reconstruction. The people of this country had a more important work to perform than to save the Republican Party. The holy question of individual rights has to be settled. The principles of inequality in the system of government had been tried and had proved a failure. It was useless to make a government on that basis. Statesmanship, of all sciences, was the most exalted, and it was the duty of every citizen to regard the principles of self-government as sacred. By giving woman the privilege of voting we inspire her with new honors, objects and aims, and her influence would exalt and purify the world of politics. To many minds the ballot represented a crowd of rough men elbowing their way to the polls and dropping a small piece of paper into a box. In this act, however, we behold the great idea of self-government, and that piece of paper is the symbol of education, refinement, civilization and power. What could people be thinking of when they made merchandise of a power so potent as the ballot? Politics was to be lifted up into the world of religion and morals. We should not, like the foolish prodigal, waste our substance in riotous living. It was enough to make all good citizens blush for shame to read the accounts of acts of theft, robbery and violence which were daily committed in our City. It was not in Wall-street only that gambling was practiced, but the same depraved spirit was exhibited in Congress and the halls of justice. There was "something rotten in Denmark." Said ALEXANDER HAMILTON, "give a man a right over my subsistence and he has a right over my whole moral being." Virtue and independence go hand in hand. Here the speaker referred to the bill introduced into the State Legislature last Winter to license houses of prostitution, and characterized the measure as a disgrace to the age. Give woman honorable work and pay her for it, and she will find out for herself where her sphere is. It was necessary to remove every obstacle in the way of woman's elevation if we would have the right kind of men to rule the nation. In alluding to the condition of the black man, the speaker said that as a slave he was given to lying and stealing, for he had no rights which the whites were bound to respect. Now he has a chance for fair dealing with others, and even Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, had spent time in reasoning with him. Woman, however, is considered as entitled to no rights. She has no purse of her own. She makes bills and the milliner's; the bills are sent to the husband, who grumbles at the amount; a lawsuit follows and the matter goes into the Courts to furnish laughter and jeers to the lawyers. The number of ice-creams she has eaten in one week is made known and published to the world. And to all this woman is called upon to submit. Mrs. STANTON next touched upon the bribery and corruption which men seem to have seized upon with relentless vigor. These things would be changed when women had a right to vote and a voice in the Legislature. Inequality of rights was the last stronghold of aristocracy in this country. It was a consolation to barbers, bootblacks and other similar classes to know that although women can write books, speak in public and fill elevated social positions, she cannot vote. There were no people so degraded as the women of the Southern States. In England they have far more privileges than they have here, and in the Southern States they show a pluck which it is impossible to find among the doughfaces at the North. Here women of wealth and refinement were hung and not allowed to choose a jury. The ignorant have always looked with suspicion upon innovation, but it was in the elevation of woman that we were to look for true manhood and womanhood. The speaker then paid a handsome tribute to her associates on the platform for the zeal they had manifested in behalf of the cause, and finished her address by declaring that to woman it was given to save the Republic, and expressing a hope that women would be placed on an even platform by the side of men.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read by SUSAN B. ANTHONY:

Resolved, That as republican institutions are based on individual rights, the first question for the American people to determine is not the rights of races or of sex, but the rights of individuals.

Resolved, That the present claim for manhood suffrage, sugar-coated with the words "equal," "impartial," "universal," &c., &c., is a fraud, calculated, if not designed to mislead the honest friends of freedom, both North and South, and cheat them into the acceptance of a measure which changes only the form of despotic power, while it leaves its spirit essentially unchecked and unrebuked.

Resolved, That the proposal to reconstruct our Government on the basis of mere manhood suffrage, which emanated from the Republican Party and has received the sanction of the American Anti-Slavery Society, is but a continuation of the old system of class and caste legislation, always cruel and proscriptive in itself, and ending in all ages in national degradation, turmoil and bloody revolution.

MRS. MOTT next explained that, as the funds of the Association were exhausted, it would be well to take up a subscription. On her motion a Finance Committee was appointed to attend to that duty.

SPEECH OF SAMUEL J. MAY.

MR. MAY, on being introduced, said it could not be expected that a Government would be well conducted when only one-half of the people were represented. He advocated the policy of making the Constitution of the United States a study in the schools for the benefit of girls as well as boys. No one could doubt that woman was essentially the same sort of being as man, and governed by the same laws. If allowed to participate in the political affairs of the country they would not be the subject of mere passion. The question of reconstruction was before us, and the speaker hoped the country would be reconstructed on a true basis. There was no better model for a Government than the divine model of a family, and in a family the mother exerted the most effectual influence. Men were not governed by a fear of punishment, but by a strong manifestation of right. The speaker concluded by pointing out the salutary effect which equal suffrage would have on both Church and State.

The next speaker was the colored woman, SOJOURNER TRUTH. She appealed in behalf of her race, whom she said had not yet obtained full liberty. The root and branch of Slavery must be destroyed, and then the colored people could fill important places. If she had to account for the deeds done in her body, then she had equal rights with man. At present the colored men were getting rights, but nobody cared for the colored women. The men might treat the women just as badly as before. The matter should be kept stirring till affairs were right; if the engine were stopped now it would be hard work to get it running again. The speaker then depicted a scene in which the woman goes out to do washing, returns home, and is met by her husband, who demands her wages, which he expends in dissipation. She also urged the right of women to sit on jury, and thought that men had no right to be in places where women could not be properly admitted. She stated her age to be 80 years, during half of which period she had been a slave. Now that colored men had received the right to vote, she wanted the same privilege given to the colored women. Let equal rights come and women would be capable of standing without being propped up. She ended her effort with a song.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Finance Committee passed among the audience for the purpose of receiving contributions and subscriptions, the object being, as stated, to send ten agents and 100,000 tracts to Kansas and other Western States to influence the elections in favor of equal rights.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. CHARLES C. BURLEY, Mrs. FRANCIS D. GAGE and Mrs. MOTT, after which the proceedings were ajourned till evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At 7:30 o'clock, the hour appointed for assembling, Mrs. MOTT called the meeting to order, announcing that she liked punctuality.

The first speaker was Mr. MOORE, who took the broad and familiar ground that Governments should be conducted according to the consent of the Governed. There was a time perhaps when it would not have been proper to consider the colored people as citizens, but that time had now passed away, and our Republican form of Government demanded that at this time we should confer on the colored citizens the right of suffrage. In speaking of the Congressional act increasing the salaries of male clerks in the Departments, Mr. MOORE said it was with great difficulty that the female clerks could receive a like favor.

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY was next introduced. He prefaced his remarks by reading a series of resolutions bearing on the points he proposed to speak upon. He then reviewed in brief the chronology of the world, and stated that it would be an interesting study to trace the organization and progress of governments from remote periods. He spoke of the reign of the FIRST NAPOLEON as an earthquake which lasted fifteen years, and alluded to the earlier reign of WILLIAM of Normandy in England, connecting with his narrative an account of the system of taxation and oppression. We had been told that the heavy tax in England was the chain that kept the Government together. The bread riots and trade strikes could be looked upon as results of oppressive taxation. If seventy years was the life of man, what was the length of life of a nation? Not one nation as yet had reached manhood. To-day, as a nation and Government, the United States was distracted, divided, and weighed down with financial responsibilities. The President's weakness was only equalled by his wickedness, the Secretary of State was his willing coadjutor, and the Senate did not dare to impeach the one or remove the other. We had had enough of this system of Government, and it was time to demand a change, and it was the object of the Association to embody in that change the right of universal suffrage, without regard to sex or color. It was proposed to place refined, intelligent, loyal, patriotic women on the same footing, as far as suffrage is concerned, with the scullions who groom our horses and clean our pots. There were many wise men who did not consider that in giving the right of suffrage to women they were only restoring that which they had withheld by force. We all had our inalienable rights, springing from the same source, and no man was born with three ballots, one of which he might use to his own advantage, while the other two he might distribute to the African and woman, as suited his convenience. To be sure, women might not vote wisely the first time. She might even reelect JOHN MORRISSEY to Congress, when both MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and HORACE GREELEY were in the field. Men often fail in their efforts. After all, universal suffrage was a question of justice, and on that ground he would place it before the people.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY here made an appeal similar to that made at the morning session, for funds to achieve success in the Kansas and Wisconsin elections.

The next speaker was Miss ERNESTINE L. ROSE. She was confident that if the Association were possessed of $1,000,000 there would be no necessity of making a single speech to secure the elective franchise for women. The Legislature would doubtless yield to the potent influence of money. But if they did not have a million dollars, they had a million voices. We had been told that it was not good for man to be alone. If it was not good for him to be alone in the garden of Eden he should not be alone at the ballot-box. What would man have been had not mother Eve given him a taste of the tree of knowledge. The white women, black women and black men were in the majority in this country, and while members of Congress advocate justice to the black men they dare not give justice to the women. CHASE, SUMNER and STEVENS, the speaker would look upon as hypocrites in their positions if they refused to favor woman suffrage. Woman is imprisoned and hung, but she has no voice in making the laws that punish her. She is taxed but has no voice in making the laws. This was not justice. The Legislature had considered the expediency of enacting a law against a "social evil." To prevent the "social evil" we must commence at the nursery. The evil applied to men as well as women, and the remedy sought should be applied to both. Give women the right of suffrage and she would soon create a new state of morals.

Major HAGGERTY was next introduced. He spoke of the change that had been brought about in politics, and the progressive strides that had been made by the Anti-Slavery party. The Major identified himself with the efforts of the Association, and acknowledged that he had been persuaded to do so by the force of logic.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE followed. The first point she considered was intemperance. It had been stated by a prominent defender of the liquor traffic that the Saxon blood required a stimulus. Were that the case, why were not refined women then in the groggeries? She next passed to the work that had been accomplished by woman, and spoke of the advantages to be secured to society by giving the right of suffrage to her sex.

At the conclusion of Mrs. GAGE'S address, the meeting adjourned to meet again to-day, at the same place, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Universal Peace Society.

The Universal Peace Society brought to a close last night their first anniversary celebration. The morning, afternoon and evening sessions, although by no means numerously attended, were nevertheless participated in by a larger assemblage than that which gathered on the previous day, and the tone of the speeches was quite hopeful.

MORNING SESSION.

President LOVE occupied the Chair, and inaugurated the proceeding by reading several letters of adherence. The Treasurer's annual report was presented and approved. E. P. HEYWOOD, of Massachusetts, then offered for adoption resolutions deprecatory of war, and urging that as human governments are merely representative and convention they should be held to strict accountability for their actions by the people. The resolutions also set forth that inasmuch as war debts, whether contracted under monarchical, oligarchical, or so-called republican rule, are in violation of an abstract right, and are the price of blood, our own national debt, unless assured upon monopolized wealth, ought to be repudiated. Mr. HEYWOOD, speaking in support of his resolution, dwelt at length upon its points, and urged that the war debt was contracted, practically, to plunder the common people. He claimed that one-third of the total income of the lower classes was being confiscated from year to year to pay off the national debt, an obligation contracted for piratical war purposes.

ALFRED H. LOVE thought it was a backward movement to propose repudiation at this day. He advocated non-repudiation, but hoped that the figures expressive of the cost of war be inscribed upon the banners of the Society, that the laboring classes might judge for themselves.

L. K. JOSLYN did not advocate repudiation, but thought that it was a fit question for discussion whether a debt contracted for murderous purposes ought to be paid by the people at the expense of suffering and impoverishment.

HENRY C. WRIGHT opined that an honest man could not repudiate a debt contracted even for evil purposes. He regretted repudiation.

Mrs. TOWNSEND said that the demagogues who had contracted the debt ought to pay it. The people and the women constituted one-half of the nation; they did not contract the debt.

ISAAC WINSLOW, of New-York City, remarked that the people were the Government. Could not the people repudiate a debt due to the people, even as a man can repudiate a debt due to himself.

ALWORTH ANWOUN, of Troy, N. Y., thought that if they went for repudiation, all the ex-rebels would go with them. Whisky did as much as anything to make this war, and it was heavily taxed.

After some further discussion to the same effect, no action was taken upon the resolutions, and consideration thereupon was deferred. An adjournment was then had to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the presentation of the report of the Committee on Nomination. This document set forth the fact that choice had been made of the following Board of officers, who were thereupon declared duly elected:

President—Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—Levi K. Joslyn, Rhode Island; Hon. Geo. Thompson, England; Lucretia Mott, Ebenezer James, Pennsylvania; A. B. Child, Massachusetts; Judge A. G. W. Carter, Ohio; William Chase, Rhode Island; Thomas Garnett, Delaware; James M. Peebles, Michigan; Joseph A. Dugdale, Iowa; Isaac Winslow, New-York; E. A. Webb, New-Hampshire; Thomas Haskell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sarah A. Horton, D. P. Wilder, Vermont; M. A. Townsend, New-Jersey.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Vermont.

Recording Secretary—Laura Blisicom, Rhode Island.

Treasurer—Robert F. Wallcut, Massachusetts.

And an Executive Committee of eighteen.

Resolutions calling for an adjournment of the Convention to October next, when a two days' session in Boston will be held, and complimentary to Queen VICTORIA for her action in urging Prussia to accept the arbitrament of a European Congress, were adopted. The discussion upon the most practical means by which to avoid and destroy war was then resumed. After JEREMIAH A. HACKER, of Maine, Dr. HALLECK, HENRY C. WRIGHT, WALTER BROOME, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, had severally spoken on the question, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, who was present during the afternoon session, was induced to make a few remarks. She merely recapitulated her oft-time expressed opinions on the subject of substituting a high spiritual power for the brute force heretofore resorted to for the adjustment of national difficulties. After resolutions calling upon the members of the State Convention, about to be held, to amend the Constitution of the State of New-York so that none of its sections legalized war, and urging the necessity of according the rights of suffrage to women had been adopted, an adjournment was had.

EVENING SESSION.

With the call to order for the evening session the debate was resumed, HENRY C. WRIGHT and Mr. BENNING, from the South, were the first speakers. They were succeeded by Dr. ROBINSON, of New-York, who opposed Mr. WRIGHT'S declarations against war, and Mr. BENJAMIN FISH, who represented the Vineland Peace Friends. Mr. HEYWOOD next took the floor and discussed at great length the political questions of the day. At the close of the latter's remarks Mr. WRIGHT resubmitted the resolutions which were presented at the first day of the session, and then alluded to in the TIMES. The debate on these was participated in by Judge E. B. CULVER, who, in refutation of the statement made by Mr. HEYWOOD when he said that no indictment could be found against JEFFERSON DAVIS, declared that the sole cause for the postponement of his trial was the inability of the Government to procure the requisite kind of jurors.

The resolutions giving forth further declaration of principles of the Society, were then adopted. They read as follows:

Resolved—1. That we must surrender to the inviolability of human life, to absolute justice, equal rights, human brotherhood and world-wide philanthropy. Having freedom we believe, with STANDISH, "the ballot is peacemaker;" "equality causes no war."

2. That men's right to life is a self-evident truth, and cannot be forfeited by any act of man-made power.

3. That the spirit which prompts men to kill rather than die is only a source of danger to others from us and to us from others.

4. We appeal for such a renunciation of carnal weapons as would make war impossible and peace desirable, and give a significance to mediating parties which they cannot have so long as they themselves support standing armies and resort to war under provocation.

5. An international code and tribunal based on these principles is necessary.

6. That the people of the United States, by their Constitution, confer on Congress the right "to declare war, to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal, to raise and support armies, and to create and sustain a navy."

7. That the right "to declare war," &c., necessarily involves the right to steal, rob and murder; to shell, sack and burn towns and cities; to lay waste and desolate a country; to drive innocent and helpless men, women and children from their homes to perish with hunger and cold; to reverse all natural moral obligations and duties in all relations; to abolish all moral distinctions in the motives, spirit and actions of men; to punish men and women with death for having the spirit, obeying the precepts and following the example of Christ; and to make it a capital offence to be a Christian after the pattern of Christ and to "obey God rather than man."

8. That each and every member of Congress consents to be invested by his constituents with the right to perpetrate every crime and outrage against humanity involved in a declaration of war, and binds himself by an oath to do these deeds and maintain specified consequences.

9. That the church or government that assumes the right "to declare war," &c., is a combination of men to do the deeds which they themselves punish as theft, robbery, murder and piracy in individuals.

10. That as advocates of radical peace we can take no part in creating or administering a government based on military power; neither can "we use a ballot when, in our opinion, it represents a bullet."

There being no other business of importance before the Society, President LOVE delivered a concluding address, and made a final appeal for universal peace. He then declared the Convention adjourned to meet in Boston in October next.

American Bible Society.

The fifty-first anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday, JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the Chair. The exercises were opened with prayer, offered by Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College. Mr. HENRY FISHER, Assistant Treasurer, reported that during the year the receipts from all sources amounted to $734,089 14; of which there were from sales, $431,658 88; from congregational collections, donations of auxiliaries and individuals, $174,855 36; from legacies, $105,891 96; and from rents of stores and offices in the Bible House, $21,606 94. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Corresponding Secretary, read an abstract of the annual report of the Board of Managers, from which the following interesting items are gleaned:

During the year three Vice-Presidents have been removed by death—FRANCIS HALL, Esq., Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, and Hon. FREDERON GARRETTSON; two Managers have also been called away—RALPH MARS and FREDERICK T. PERT, Esqs. New auxiliaries recognized, 155; life directors constituted, 134; life members, 2,529; books printed at the Bible House during the year, 935,768 volumes; and in foreign countries, 313,550, making a total of 1,249,318. There were also purchased abroad at the expense of this Society, for foreign distribution, 41,194 volumes; of which 3,607 were Bibles, 9,000 Testaments, and 30,557 parts of the Bible. Books issued from the Bible House, 1,016,354; value, $525,833 73; namely, 324,215 Bibles, 640,625 Testaments, 51,073 portions of Scripture, 424 volumes for the blind, and 17 reprints of annual reports. In foreign countries the issues and circulation amounted to 241,606 volumes, besides 11,636 sent abroad from the Bible House. The books printed, purchased and circulated abroad were in about forty languages and dialects. Total issues and circulation, domestic and foreign, during the year, 1,257,960 volumes. Books sold from the depository, 843,177 volumes, valued at $443,387 08. New plates for the Hawaiian Family Bible are finished; those of the Arabic Bible and the Bulgarian and Slavic Testaments are in progress. Plates of an English Bourgeois 8vo Bible are made; and the English Bible, royal 8vo, with references, and one without references, are nearly done. Books donated, exclusive of foreign grants, 173,177 volumes, valued at $61,924 07. The entire number of volumes issued by the Society, during fifty-one years, is 22,640,404. Whole circulation of the *Bible Society Record*, 448,219 copies; monthly average, 37,351; costing $11,762 75. Donations granted by the Board in books and money, discounts on sales to auxiliaries, debts of feeble Societies cancelled, &c., including $63,674 96 appropriated to the foreign field, amount to $158,969 96. No proper request for books or for pecuniary grants has been denied. Forty-five agents are now in service, 3 in foreign lands and 14 appointed during the year. There are also 16 assistant agents, 135 county agents paid by auxiliaries, 61 colporteurs in this country and 53 in foreign countries, and 20,373 voluntary unpaid Bible visitors or local agents. The district agents report 2,745 Bible meetings attended; 3,478 sermons and addresses delivered; 2,124 auxiliaries, branches and committees visited; 72,134 letters and circulars sent out; 243,285 miles traveled; 214 auxiliaries have been revived or newly organized. The general resupply of the United States with the Bible is actively progressing; 334 auxiliaries are reported as having canvassed and supplied their fields. Many others are engaged in or preparing for this distribution; 496,248 families have been visited, of which 36,533 found destitute of the Scriptures were supplied, and 4,603 refused them; 10,554 other destitute individuals were furnished them; 709 Sabbath-schools were supplied by agents and auxiliaries, and 28,191 volumes granted for the same purpose by the Board of Managers. Other grants to humane and criminal institutions, 720; army, 6,225; naval and marine, 1,267; Indians, 3,791; freedmen, (special,) 31,484; destitute persons at the South, including freedmen, 10,263, &c. Miscellaneous distribution has been very large and varied. In the last two years 804,146 families were visited, of whom 51,379 were destitute of the Bible and received it by purchase or gift. This resupply will be carried on with increased effort until it is accomplished. Our fifteen Southern agents report that they have visited 662 out of 675 auxiliaries, sixty-four of these are new; fifty-nine were reorganized; books sent within the year, 290,312, and in the past two years over half a million for all classes, without distinction of race or color. The freedmen have been largely supplied with the Scriptures, and special attention is given them by our agents and auxiliaries, and by benevolent associations and churches in every part of the field.

Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., of Brooklyn, moved that the report, an abstract of which has been presented, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers. He said that the two great obstacles to the spread of the Scriptures are the Papal and the Mahomedan forms of reagion. The circulation of the Bible was the great power which led peoples and potentates to the foun ain of truth, and, therefore, in those countries for which there was a glimmer of hope it should be distributed without stint.

Rev. R. E. RODGERS, of New-Jersey, seconded the resolution, and it was adopted.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Albany, moved the next resolution: That the history of the world shows that the Bible is the source of true civilization. No other work had ever exerted such a happy influence upon the human mind. Skeptics might boast that the greatest men of genius had discarded the Scriptures, but the denial that, and said that no really great mind had ever overthrown the Bible. Would-be philosophers and ill-informed critics might scoff at God's word, and repeat their common place arguments against its plenary inspiration, but the best indication of its mere utility, of its great moral and spiritual power, was in the influence it exerted in the general elevation and civilization of the race.

Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, of this City, followed in an eloquent tribute to the Bible for its great power in enlightening the minds of races long clad in darkness, who now rejoiced in the light of the Gospel. The resolution was seconded and adopted.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, spoke to the next resolution: That the universal diffusion of the Bible is in the highest degree important, since it alone furnishes the solution of the great moral and religious problems of the age. He claimed that all the infidel efforts to put obstacles in the way of spreading the Bible in these later years had been overruled by a wise Providence and made to help the cause of Christ rather than retard it. The personality of Christ had been asserted and described until it was moulded in the hearts of the people.

Dr. PETER PARKER, formerly a missionary in China, and since United States Minister in China, seconded the resolution. He said nowhere was there greater need of the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures than in our own country. In six wards of the City of Washington it had been discovered that there were no less than 3,000 persons destitute of the Word of God.

Rev. ALBERT L. LONG, of Constantinople, moved that we recognize with devout thanksgiving the blessings with which God has attended the third general resupply of our whole country with his Holy Word, and that the results already secured encourage its vigorous prosecution until it shall be completed, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., and adopted.

Rev. Dr. COX was the last speaker. He said he was a monarchist; he believed in King Jesus and he prayed "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done," and he hoped that his prayer might be answered through the instrumentality of the Bible Society. With that prayer answered, and he had the assurance that it would be, he could say with Paul, who was not so old as the speaker, although wiser, "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith and am ready to be offered." He moved that in the convulsions among the Kingdoms of the Old World we recognize the hand of God in opening the way for the spread of His own truth, and for raising up new evidences of the power of that truth over nations.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. E. L. JANES, of Brooklyn, and adopted.

The exercises were brought to a close by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who pronounced the Benediction.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. An abstract of the annual report of this benevolent and most successful institution was published a short time since in the TIMES. The hall was filled with a highly respectable audience, which gave frequent manifestation of the pleasure afforded by the interesting exercises of the pupils. Mr. PEET, the Principal of the institution, spoke of the value of the teaching afforded; that not only was a mode of communicating their ideas established between those deprived of the gift of speech, but the minds of the pupils were given a new life leading to a rapid development, which made them happier beings and valuable members of society.

The exercises began with an exhibition by two children under instruction but two and a half weeks, during which time they had learned the finger alphabet, and gave evidence of a fast ripening intelligence and of the pleasure their learning gave them. The little ones were much applauded, and as it no doubt pease them to spell their own names first, the boy was named PATRICK BRENNAN, five years old, the girl JENNIE ELLAZER, about the same age.

Exhibitions by the higher classes in the order of their grade of cultivation followed. The second class, five and a half-month scholars, wrote words and short sentences communicated to them by signs and dicated by the audience. The third class, or upper juvenile class, wrote large sentences, and exhibited the facial and brachtial alphabets. This mode of communicating thought, by movements of the features only, is practiced merely to show how successful the system of training is, and to what extent signs may take the place of words in conveying ideas, even when the means to make them are limited to the last degree.

The exercises by the more cultivated pupils had all their accustomed interest. A salutatory address was gracefully delivered and interpreted, and numerous recitations, pathetic and humorous, awoke the sympathy of the audience, who retired at the close highly pleased with the entertainment, and not a little wondering at the exhibition of knowledge so strangely acquired.

American and Foreign Christian Mission.

The eighteenth anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, in the presence of a small but very respectable audience, Dr. DE WITT in the Chair.

The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn commencing—

O Lord our God arise,
The cause of truth maintain,
And wide o'er all the peopled world
Extend her blessed reign.

This was followed by reading from the Scriptures and prayer, after which an abstract of the Treasurer's report was read, which showed a balance in favor of the Society of $3,105 97.

The abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. J. SCUDDER, Corresponding Secretary, as follows;

"When asked what of the night, we answer the morning cometh. Light begins to dawn where darkness has brooded for centuries, and yet we mourn that so many churches are not awake to the importance of laboring in this portion of our Lord's vineyard. They see not the danger that threatens their own land. Signals have been made, but to eyes of the majority the waters roll so placidly that they cannot imagine rocks and treacherous quicksands. Rome paralyzed at home, her priests ignored and bishops dishonored, her property confiscated and her sceptre departing, driven to pompous words, lent with Saint days and holiday pastime of tarnishing Protestant clergymen, turns with hungry cravings to America. She finds here none to oppose, none to oppress, and she has decreed to take possession. She came first as a beggar, and was clothed and fed. Having grown fat on the bounty of a liberal people, she now demands and commands. She has sent her most talented priests and bishops to gauge our institutions, and examine our system, to flatter our politicians, and court our officials, to measure our lands, and fathom our principles. With intimate knowledge of a nation, and acquainted with the character of almost every family in the land, she is at work in earnest. Though an enemy to free government, she has come as an angel of light, and her false brow is all radiant with colors that dazzle and bewitch. Could we transport those who are deceived by her disguise to foreign lands, where her slaves are now trying to break her chains, they would determine, we think, in the name of their Master, that this land shall never be given into Romanism for the lack of their efforts. During the past year God has shaken the system at the centre to its very foundations. Prussia, a Protestant Power, has been permitted to humble the most arrogant, oppressive Roman Catholic sovereignty in the world, while Italy has taken her seat among the most favored and free nations of the earth, and looks to the United States as her model. Her Prime Minister would have for his country the liberty we possess to worship God. The editor of the *Observer* tells us that our missionaries are welcomed as none others are. Does not God then in the plainest manner throw upon us the responsibility of giving to Italy the religion of his own dear Son? Our missionaries and those of our clergymen who have visited Italy tell us that the colporteur and evangelical agency, if extensively employed, would be eminently successful. It should be a native Italian agency. Young men of ardent piety, with one or two years' training, might be fitted for this work. In nearly every city, town and village can now be found friends of the truth—frequently a whole family. These might be the nucleus for the work of evangelization. The family altar erected, the evangelist read and instruct, friends and relatives will soon come in, hear the truth and kneel in prayer. The number will increase, the work grow and thus congregations of true believers will be formed and a foundation laid for permanent work. The progress Italy is making approaches the wonderful. The priest is now shorn of his strength. When passing, even with the consecrated water, few are found to cross themselves. The churches once thronged are now empty. Roman Catholicism, as it was once in Italy, is now dead. The Ultramontane party is spasmanizing itself, as they say in Italy, but it is only hastening the irremissible downfall of Papacy. Rome is doomed."

The report also speaks favorably of the efforts of the missionaries of the Society in Hungary, Greece, United States of Colombia, Germany, Mexico, South America, the home field, &c.

The following resolutions were then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the work of this Society, though so new, has so extended itself during the last few years as to greatly encourage its friends and patrons, and imperatively demands of them a higher spirit of consecration to the service of their Master, and cooperation with the Board of Directors in fulfilling their great mission.

Resolved, That as the present aspect of affairs in Italy indicates that a crisis in her history is not far distant, and that whatever is done for the spread of a pure Christianity among her people must be done quickly, we most earnestly solicit the prayers and cooperation of the people of God, that the work in this land assigned to us may be done effectively and speedily.

Resolved, That the really clamorous appeals of the newly-awakened people of Mexico, South America and Hungary for light and a spiritual Christianity are evident tokens of a special call of God for renewed zeal and efforts on the part of all the friends and patrons of this society.

Resolved, That the palpable and almost universal tendency of the Roman Catholic mind to infidelity, and the utter renunciation of all faith in Christianity, when awakened to see the errors and delusions of Popery, is in itself a most powerful motive for the diligent prosecution of the work of evangelism among them.

Resolved, That the continued success of the Sabbath-School work of this Society in the lands of Germany, Belgium, Italy and Greece during the last year, assures us not only of its importance as a mighty evangelistic agency, and of the necessity of supplying a vast, and continually Christian lands hitherto unmet and unsupplied, but also of the necessity of new and more vigorous efforts for its general extension throughout all the field of this Society.

Resolved, That the large number of converts from Romanism to a living Protestant faith, which have been witnessed since the labors of this Society were inaugurated, and the great amount of work performed in the families of Roman Catholics, evince that this portion of our population is very generally accessible to Christian effort, when performed in the spirit of Him whose life is summed up in the statement that "He went about doing good."

Eloquent addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. DEWITT TALMADGE, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. EDWIN HALL, late Missionary at Florence, Italy; Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, and others, denouncing Papacy and predicting its speedy downfall, not only in this country, but in Italy and other European lands, when, after singing the Doxology and pronouncing a benediction by the President, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Congregational Union.

The annual meeting of the American Congregational Union was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Concord, N. H., presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that during the year the receipts amounted to $32,530 22, which, with the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to $99,649 40. A number of Churches had been aided to the extent of $60,596 44, and pledges had been made to pay to fifty-three more churches $23,200.

SOCIAL REUNION.

In the evening a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was gathered into the Academy to enjoy the intellectual feast usually served up on those occasions. They were cheered in the course of the evening by the musical genius of Dodsworth's Band.

Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany, opened the exercises with a brief statement of the objects of the Congregational Union, and of that meeting in particular, and called to the chair the

Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College. He said Puritanism had arisen amid obloquy and reproach. The underlying principle of Puritanism was that they who believed therein would be guided by nothing but the pure word of God. They accepted this life as a pilgrimage; so these two went together very properly—Puritanism and pilgrimage—under the influence and guidance of God's word. To promote the objects of that system the Congregational Union had been organized. It was to enable men by mutual sympathy to work together, and it enabled their brethren wherever they went all over the West to fall in with others and work with them, but never compromising the Puritan principle. They did not believe in denominational restrictions such as to prevent the free exercise of Puritanism. They expected this principle to travel; they expected to see it plant itself firmly in the South, and all over the country the saving and strengthening influence of its power would be exerted.

Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, being called upon, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, was called upon. He said that it had been hinted to him that this meeting was to be more serious than former occasions, and for that purpose the managers had put him there. He reviewed the style of the meetings of the Congregational Union in past years in a very happy vein, and then they were asked to subscribe to Congregationalism, and he did so most heartily, having some things to say about New-England. His home was on that hill-side away yonder in Vermont. To that spot he looked, and remembered that in that home he had been surrounded and sustained by the doctrines growing out of and belonging to Puritanism. From the fullness of his heart he was with the object of that Union, and he did not think that if the two bodies represented on that platform were brought into one they would do their work any more harmoniously, more earnestly than they did now. They had been working hard physically for five years to establish the principles for which their fathers fought in the past, and for five years more they must give themselves to the great moral work which awaited the energy and activity of the Christian Church. He said that the leading men in all the Christian denominations were of Congregational origin.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE was next called upon. He said he was not aware of the fact that the biography of each speaker was to be given as he was introduced; if he had been he doubted whether he would have accepted the invitation. He endeavored to prepare his mind for the duty of that occasion while riding up town in an omnibus, and he engaged in conversation with two old merchants who sat opposite him, and they talked about the changes that had taken place since they were boys. He remembered two of his uncles passing through New-York on their way to the West, and as they went they met with some ministers and held a prayer meeting; then they started for East Bloomfield. The speaker continued to review the rapid changes which, in the course of his life, had taken place, and the great progress which had been made under the tread of Christian civilization; and everything still growing and advancing. He referred in eloquent terms to the grand prospect which lay before this country in regard to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, which was to have all along its sides towns containing populations not only from these Eastern States, but from the Eastern nations.

Rev. A. D. NORTHROP, of this City, said he had been requested to speak upon the application of the Gospel to the wants of the people. Everywhere there was a tendency toward the masses. In this country the Sunday-school presented the field for Christian labor. In London, where the theatres were opened for preaching on Sunday evenings, the people flocked in and heard the Gospel preached, and the result was happy, and had given new churches to old neighborhoods. The custom of going to these services learned them to clean themselves, and to attend the worship of God decently and in order. The masses were ready, but not for everything. The method of approach must be considered. You must go to them in all honesty, and sincerity, and love, with the simple Gospel, and they will receive you gladly. There was talent, brains enough in the pulpit